

THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL

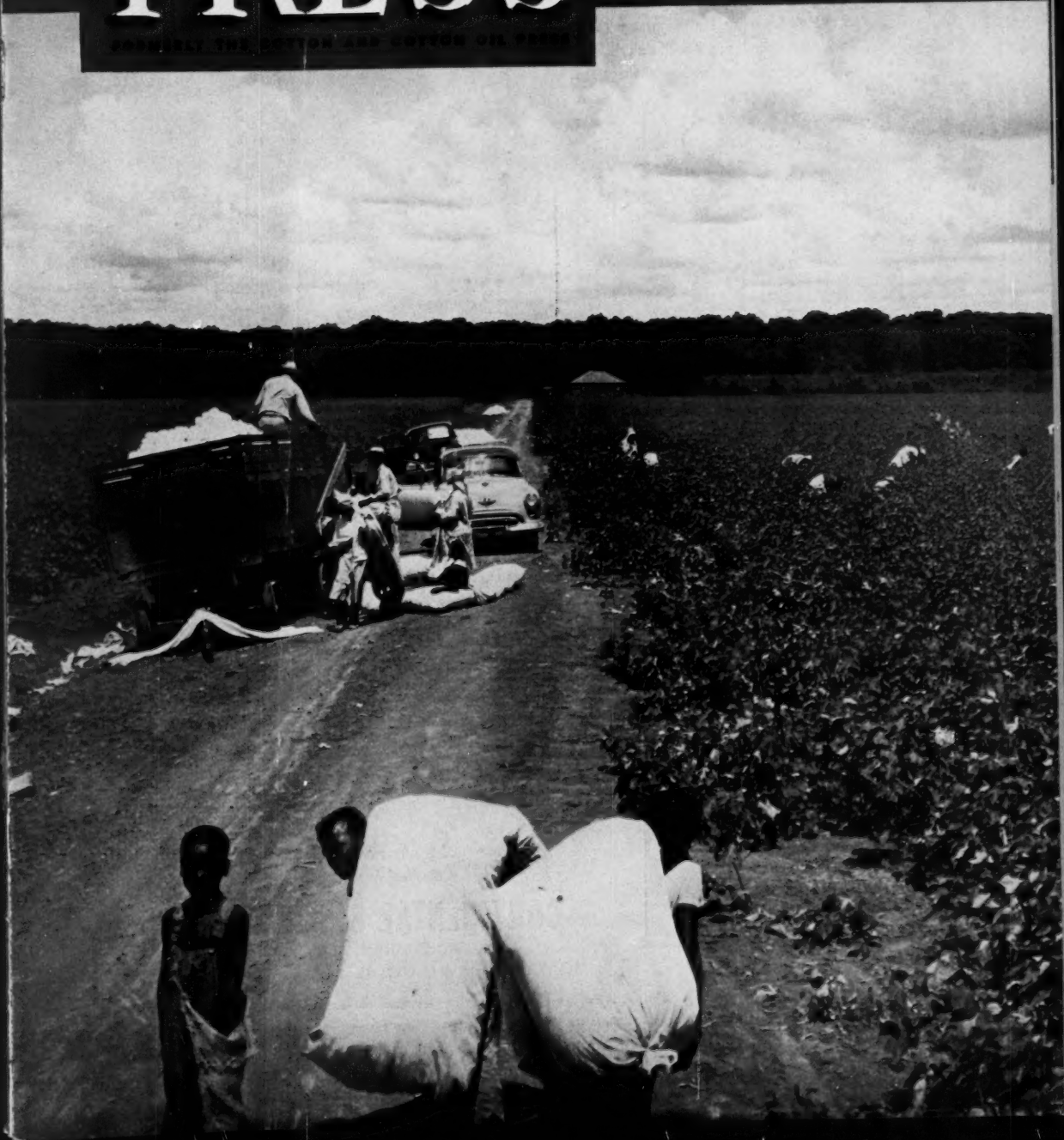
PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

52ND
YEAR

JULY 21, 1951

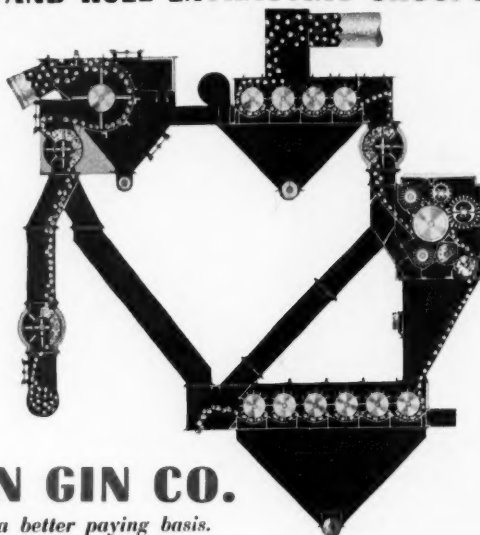
MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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Bulletin No. 631 covers
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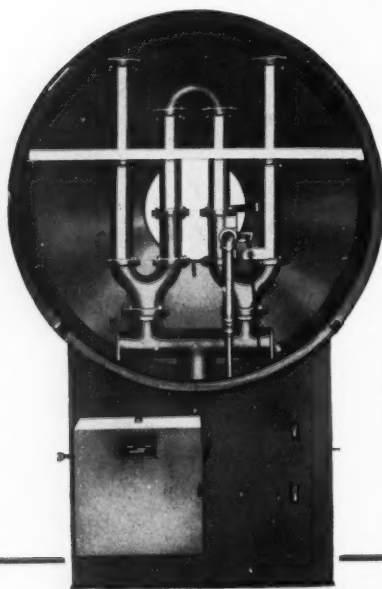
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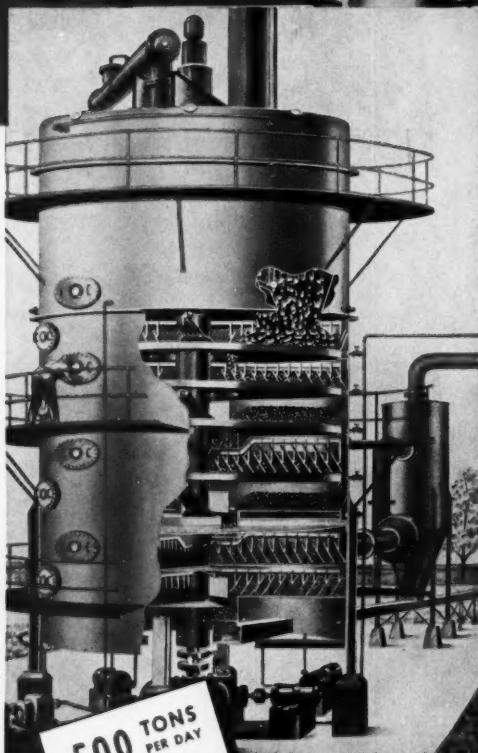
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

52nd
YEAR

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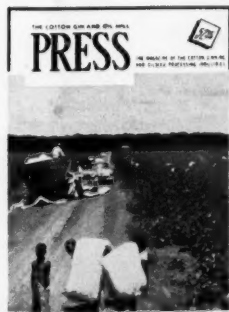
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The Cover

IN THE COTTON SOUTH, no scene is more familiar than a field of open cotton with pickers moving down the rows, bringing in full pick sacks, and weighing in at the trailer. The 1951 crop is already on the move, and scenes like that on the cover of this issue will multiply by the thousands throughout the Belt as the season progresses.

Photo by C. B. Spencer
Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association



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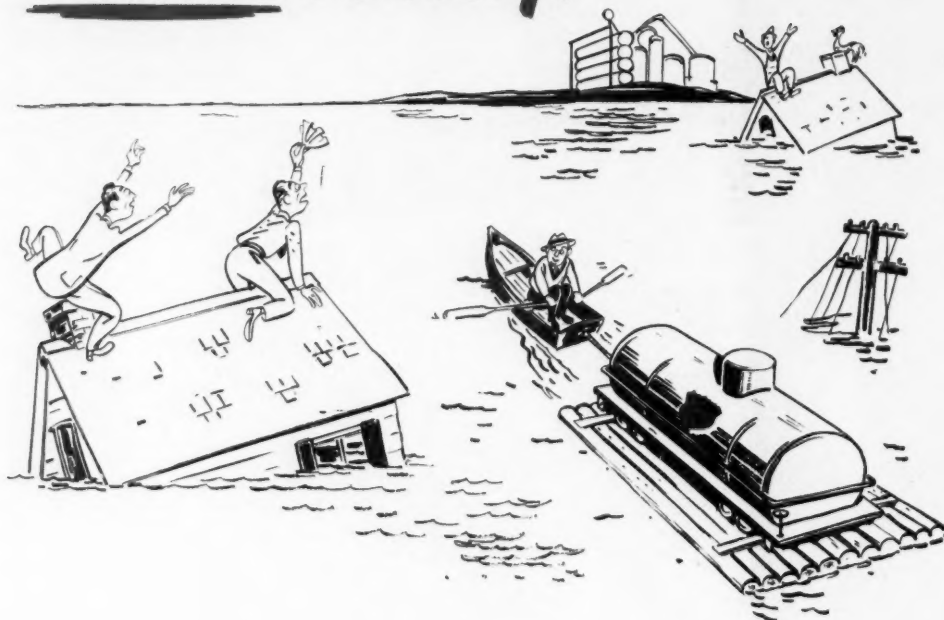


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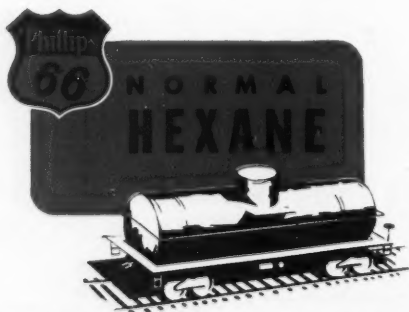


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A TIMELY QUESTION FOR
THE COTTON INDUSTRY:

HOW MUCH OF THE 1951 CROP WILL BE LOST TO FIRE?

By J. RITCHIE SMITH

Head, Educational Services, Production and Marketing Division
National Cotton Council of America, Memphis

FROM THE TIME of the first Eli Whitney cotton gin, fire has been a constant menace to the mechanical operation of separating the seed from the cotton lint.

The reasons for this are legion. Metal against metal causes sparks; constant friction may cause materials to ignite even though metal is not involved. In the ginning of seed cotton the continuous risk of both is incurred—plus numerous other contributing factors causing sparks.

Before being processed at the mill, cotton, either in the form of seed cotton or lint, always presents a serious fire hazard. The loose, dry lint fibers respond to sparks almost like inflammable oils. One has only to remember that the bulk of cotton linters goes into the manufacture of explosives to appreciate this danger.

Causes of cotton fires are well known, generally speaking, while losses from cotton fires are nearly as mysterious as Russia's next move. Information published on fire losses usually is a matter of guesswork. Everybody talks about fire prevention and fire causes; yet little coordinated effort seems to have been made to determine total fire losses,

where fires actually start and precisely what causes them.

During the last five years, cotton fires have cost the farmer and the cotton industry an estimated 15 to 25 million dollars annually. Last season 1953 cotton fires were reported, and it is estimated that an equally staggering number of lesser fires were not reported. Fires cause an estimated \$1 to \$1.35 increase in the marketing cost of each bale of cotton.

It is apparent that these terrific losses add greatly to cotton's struggle to maintain its position in a strongly competitive fiber market. But material losses alone do not tell the whole story. There are few sights as depressing as

burned bales of cotton, heaps of ashes, twisted and blackened metal where modern gins once stood, or the charred shells of warehouses and compresses. Such losses represent hundreds of thousands of dollars squandered to carelessness. The burdens, disruption and inconveniences brought to the people of the affected communities are great indeed.

Especially is fire prevention and fire preparedness important during the 1951-52 season. The Secretary of Agriculture last October announced the need for a 16,000,000-bale crop in 1951. Domestic consumption and exports have reached predicted levels, which means that slightly less than 2,000,000 bales of American cotton will be carried over on

■ Nobody knows how much fires actually cost the industry each year, but everyone knows the causes of cotton fires . . . and carelessness heads the list. Coordinated effort by every cotton handler, from producer to manufacturer, is necessary to cut down these staggering, unnecessary losses, which are estimated to add between \$1 and \$1.35 to the marketing cost of each bale of cotton sold.

Aug. 1. The USDA report on July 9 indicates that farmers have come through marvelously with planted acreage, but the crop must still be saved and harvested. Even though prospects appear good at the present time for a large crop, the Department of Agriculture has already announced the need for an additional large crop in 1952. This is necessary to carry out our long-time defense and preparedness program and to meet essential domestic and export needs. Diligence and precaution must be exercised to save cotton from fire losses after it is harvested and while it is being processed.

• **That Big "IF"**—The shocking thing about the whole cotton fire situation is that most of the losses are caused by carelessness or the idea that "it won't happen to me." If only the rock had been left out of the pick-sack. If the stick match had not dropped into the cotton house. If the trailer had been cleaned up before loading. If the suspected fire-packed bale had only been isolated. If the "NO SMOKING" rule had been enforced. . . . If these and other everyday precautions had been taken, the fire would never have occurred. Furthermore, if the barrels had been filled with water, if the hose had been available and connected to the spigot, if the fire extinguisher had been in working order, and if the crew had been trained, the fire might have been brought under control.

The National Cotton Council, the National Cotton Ginners' Association, the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, the state interest organizations, the state and federal Extension Services and the Fire Insurance Underwriters are joined in an industry-wide effort to develop and project an effective fire prevention program. These groups recognize that substantial reduction in cotton fire losses can be achieved if everyone concerned will "make fire prevention a habit."

• **Producers and Ginners Can Do Most**—Producers and ginners can make the greatest contribution. Producers alone can see to it that cotton is properly harvested and handled before ginning. By picking his cotton clean and handling it in such a way as to keep foreign material to a minimum, the farmer helps avoid potential gin fires and at the same time improves the grade of his lint. He should take every precaution to see that his cotton is free of matches, rocks, metals and other foreign materials. These materials strike the gin machinery, causing sparks which ignite the cotton. Often this tiny bit of burning cotton is buried in the bale, temporarily unnoticed. This potential fire enemy, eating its way deep in the heart of the finished bale, is stored in the warehouse or on the gin platform with other cotton. Fire eventually breaks from the bale and spreads to nearby bales. Soon the entire warehouse or gin area is a flaming inferno.

Thousands of dollars and long hours of labor are lost as costly machinery and buildings are consumed by the roaring flames. Insurance companies are called upon to make good the loss. Fire insurance rates are adjusted accordingly and increases passed along to the ginner and warehouseman. This increased expense in turn is added to the cotton grower's ginning and storage costs. Frequently such losses could have been

prevented by diligence on the part of the farmer.

The ginner likewise plays an important role in any successful fire prevention program. The ginner and farmer must work together if either is to make much headway in preventing fires. The ginner, in constant contact with the producer, is in position to promote educational programs with his customer. Furthermore, by his good management, good housekeeping, and proper alignment and use of good gin equipment, including maintenance of adequate fire fighting equipment, he can do much in and around his own plant to reduce fires. Plants free of lint or "fly," clean gin yards and careful handling of baled cotton are common sense measures which every ginner should enforce if he values his business highly.

A few of the more common fire hazards associated with gin operations are: Improperly adjusted machinery, faulty electric wiring, sparks from motors, static electricity and careless smokers. Studies by various interested groups have uncovered these causes, and the industry-wide fire prevention program is based on their findings. The ideas in the program are not new, but simple common sense methods and precautions every ginner knows, but too often fails to apply.

• **Fire Prevention Aids for Ginners**—Extension Services for two straight years have published an excellent leaflet pointing out to ginners some specific measures to prevent cotton fires. This publication emphasizes that good housekeeping with the aid of good management and equipment working together saves property, profits and jobs. A copy of this leaflet is being placed in the hands of every ginner in the Cotton Belt.

The National Cotton Council has developed material to supplement the efforts of the Extension Service. This year a fire preparedness poster has been designed for gins. Proper equipment, crew training, good housekeeping and off-hour guards during the operating season are the four points stressed on the poster. The posters, already distributed to the lower valley of Texas, will be sent to ginners over the entire Belt by Aug. 1 to serve as a reminder of the importance of fire preparedness.

Red fire tags again will be made available to ginners through the courtesy of the Dennison Manufacturing Co. of Framingham, Mass.; the Denny Tag Co., West Chester, Penn.; and the Keystone Tag Co., West Chester, Penn. The tags are fire red in color and are designed to be attached to suspected fire-packed bales in order that they may be isolated and observed for 72 hours before moving into storage. The tags are available in supply at the offices of the National Cotton Council and are free to ginners upon request.

The safety book match program initiated last year in cooperation with one of the large match manufacturers is again available to cotton ginners at the 1950 quoted price. This, of course, is partly an advertising program. Space on the cover is provided for the name of the gin firm as well as the ginner's message on fire prevention. The Council's part in this is only one of cooperation.

It has been known for some time that tramp metal in seed cotton causes a large number of fires as well as damage to gin machinery, but gin

Valley Processors Set Biloxi Meeting

The 1952 convention of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association will be held at Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss., on March 24-25, C. E. Garner, secretary, has announced.

devices to remove the tramp metal have never been developed. Last year a leading manufacturing company developed a permanent magnetic separator which it hoped would do the job. Experimental units were placed in three gins and the results were promising. At the 1951 annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, it was decided that these experimental units should be further tested in order to appraise their effectiveness. Since that time arrangements have been made to install units in seven additional gins across the Cotton Belt. The National Cotton Council is cooperating with the manufacturing company, the National Cotton Ginners' Association, USDA gin engineers, and state Extension Service gin specialists in this undertaking. A close tab will be maintained on these units throughout the coming ginning season and adequate performance records will be kept. Through this type of cooperation, the cotton industry finds the solution to many of its perplexing problems.

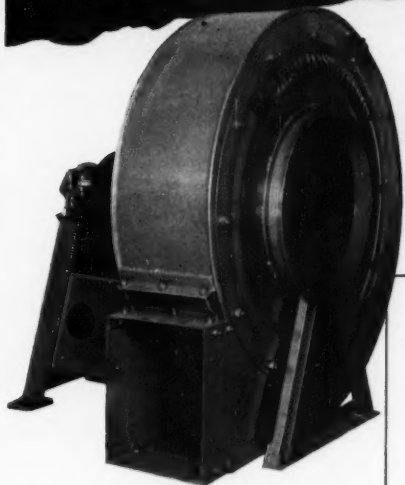
• **More Information on Fires and Losses Is Needed**—One of the appalling needs for developing more effective programs in fire prevention is information on actual gin fires and fire losses. No system of reporting fires is required and only spectacular fires receive wide publicity. Many thousands of dollars in losses must occur in small insignificant fires which are discovered and controlled without serious disruption of service.

Why can't every fire be reported with some estimate of the origin, causes and losses? To date no effective method has been devised to reveal the complete cotton fire loss story. Knowledge of the origin of fire is essential before headway can be made in reducing some types of fires. Total losses are necessary to show forcefully the real seriousness of fires and to serve as a benchmark from which to measure the success of fire prevention techniques and campaigns. A complete reporting system would provide valuable information needed for cooperative action. It would reveal problem areas for further research effort on fundamental causes of fires and the development of corrective measures.

The National Cotton Council stands ready to assist the cotton industry and the fire safety and insurance groups in strengthening programs in fire prevention and fire protection. We're off to a good start, but our efforts must be continued with increased vigor to lick this grave problem.

• **Farming has moved up from fourth to third place as the most dangerous way of making a living.** About 55 of every 100,000 agricultural workers are killed accidentally every year. Only the construction industry, mining and quarrying have higher occupational death rates.

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SCIENCE AT WORK
FOR AGRICULTURE

The Beltsville Story

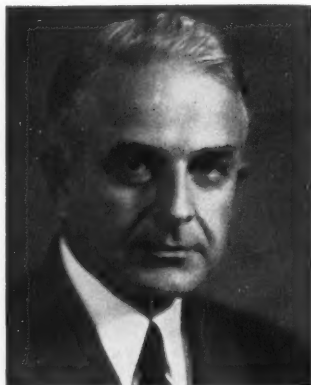
■ IN THIS instalment the author "dissects the scientist," and discovers that, contrary to a belief held by some, he is—like you and me—just an average man.

By Jay Richter

SECOND IN A SERIES

IF YOU WERE to dissect a scientist what would you find? For one thing, if he were a good scientist, you'd probably discover that he would want you to be as skeptical of him as he is of his research results. Testing and re-testing for proof positive is his business. A good scientist knows that today's

P. V. CARDON, chief of USDA's far-flung research establishment, including its large experimental farm at Beltsville. Dr. Cardon is a scientist's scientist, a man of imagination and penetrating mind as well as a research administrator.



theories may be tomorrow's nonsense. And the last thing he wants thought about him is that he is a member of a mysterious cult blest with superhuman understanding.

Scientists are people. For many years the best of them thought the world was flat. An average scientist is likely to be much like an average man. As such he may get a good idea now and again, but he doesn't spark them like an emory wheel.

As it was put to me by one of the best scientists at USDA's huge Agricultural Research Center near Beltsville, Md., 13 miles northeast of Washington:

"We spend an awful lot of our time just measuring, counting and weighing; counting, weighing and measuring. The flashes of inspiration, the sudden insight, the imaginative flight come when you have time to think, or maybe are just fooling around."

Some of the greatest scientific discoveries have been accidental, often the result of a so-called dreamer "just fooling around."

Today's science of electronics goes back many years to the time a scientist was idly watching a dead frog. A spasmodic kick of the frog's legs gave him a basic concept.

More recently, hybrid corn got its start with Dr. George H. Shull and Dr. E. M. East, agricultural scientists. Dr. Shull was "fooling around" with inbreeding of corn, trying to re-arrange the position of the kernels to suit his fancy. Dr. East was working with inbreeding for different reasons, but together they ran onto hybrid corn, the result of crosses between inbred lines.

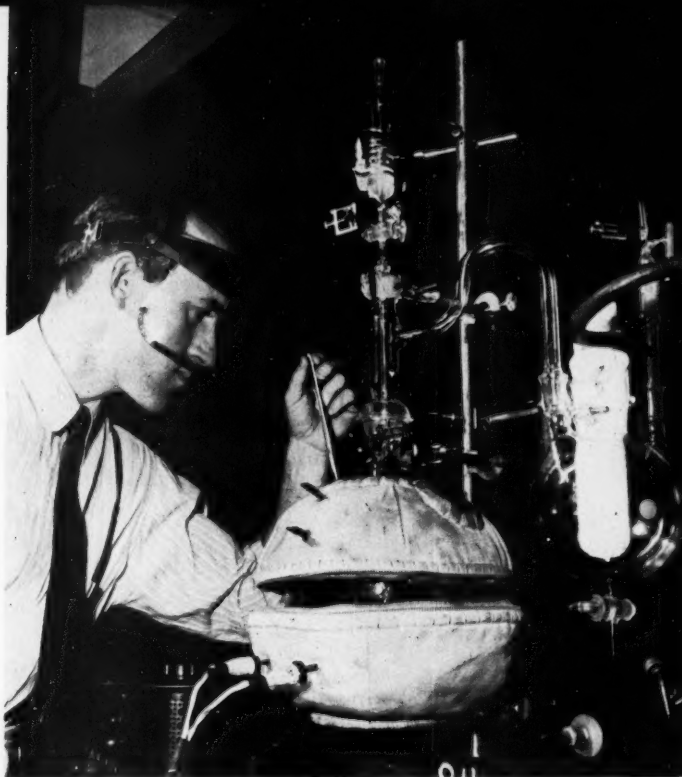
This brings us to a common complaint among good scientists: that is, the lack

of time and money devoted to *basic* research, in contrast to *applied* research. Basic or fundamental research is concerned with exploring the laws of nature. Applied research is concerned with experiments which take advantage of laws of nature that are already known. Both are necessary, but many American scientists think there is over-emphasis in this country upon the so-called practical or applied research. In the latter field America has excelled. Our scientists made the first atom bomb. On the other hand, it never could have been built but for earlier basic discoveries made elsewhere in the field of nuclear energy.

Without the basic work of Mendel on genetics many years ago, Dr. Shull and Dr. East couldn't have developed hybrid corn—leading to hybrid vegetables, hybrid livestock and even hybrid cottons which some day probably will replace present varieties.

Good scientists often squawk because some of the rest of us are too hasty to put research results at work. It is probable, despite the great scientific progress of recent years, that we have learned only a fraction of what there is to know. The laws of nature are elusive. We can hurt ourselves by making free with the ones that we don't fully understand.

Destroying one insect pest, as we now know, may lead to the increase of

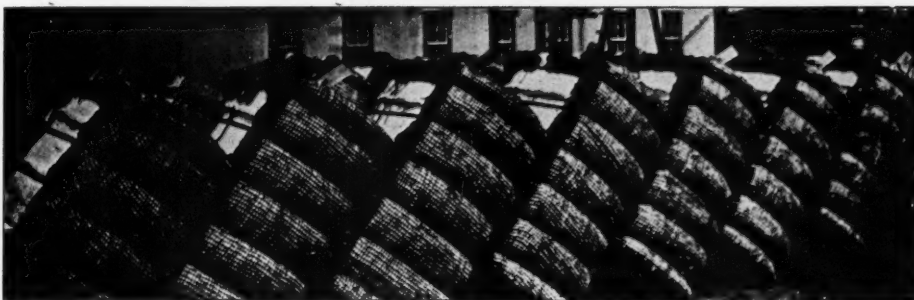


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Manufacturers and Importers

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HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA



Covered with Carolina's Standard 2-lb. Jute Bagging. Cut of bales, above, is actual photograph of same, before cutting sample holes.

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another pest even more destructive than the first.

Chemicals that cure one ill can encourage another that kills the patient. Even now the so-called wonder drugs are under close scrutiny by scientists who suspect these new medicines may have been over-sold.

We can outsmart ourselves, and harm our diets, by going hog wild in the food processing field. Nutrients are being ground out of the wheat in today's loaf of average bread. Chemicals are substituted and the result is called "enriched."

Since grandmother's day much of our ice cream has become a puffed-up, watery imitation of the real thing.

The taste and perhaps the quality of some meats are being changed by super-speedy methods of curing with chemicals.

For all modern science knows, there are more elements in food that we don't know about than those we have discovered. As a consequence, over-processing foods may eliminate elements that are necessary to a good diet.

A curse of present-day science is the kind of specialization that degenerates into over-specialization. Some scientists themselves are offenders. Specialists may be so bound up in their work on a single tree that they fail to see the forest, or they may lack imagination. Their work needs to be coordinated by men with active minds free to roam.

Many, perhaps most, of history's great scientists were mavericks.

Galileo's professors ridiculed him. He insisted that the way to arrive at a scientific truth was to study the "book of nature"; the pedants said that all the answers were in the books of the philosopher Aristotle. All you had to do was memorize the master's writings.

When Galileo claimed that two different weights released simultaneously from the same height would reach the ground at the same time, the professors called him a fool. Aristotle had said it wasn't so. None of them thought of finding out for themselves.

Even after Galileo had proved the point by dropping shots of different weights from the leaning tower of Pisa, some of the professors called him wrong. Later, he was persecuted and put in prison after claiming that the earth moved around the sun.

While in prison, he wrote his greatest book, smuggling it out for publication in Holland. It was "The Laws of Motion," a summary of the basic principles of mechanics.

(The third article by Mr. Richter will appear in the August 4 issue.)

Shedd-Bartush Buys Delta Products Margarine Plant

Shedd-Bartush Foods, Detroit, Mich., margarine manufacturer, has purchased the margarine business of Delta Products Co. at Wilson, Ark.

Shedd-Bartush, which bought the equipment, brand names, trade marks and packaging supplies of the margarine plant, has announced it will continue margarine production there for a limited time but that other plants owned by the company will eventually absorb the Arkansas plant's production.

The Delta Products Co. oil mill and refinery building and equipment were recently leased to Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., oil mill operator with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Philip Hicky Dies of Heart Attack at Forrest City

Philip Hicky, 69, former manager of several Armour & Co. cottonseed oil mills in Arkansas and Tennessee, died unexpectedly July 9 of a heart attack while fishing in a private lake at his home near Forrest City, Ark. Funeral services were held there July 10.

Mr. Hicky, who was born at Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 18, 1881, retired in 1949 because of a heart ailment which he had suffered for several years. He had been general manager for Armour mills at Pine Bluff and Forrest City, Ark., and Memphis and Jackson, Tenn., and had been active in the National Cottonseed Products Association. A resident of Forrest City for 32 years, he had been a leader in many civic activities.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, James Hicky, who succeeded his father as general manager of the Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill, and Jerry Hicky of Marianna, Ark.; a brother, Gray Hicky of North Carolina; and four grandchildren.

Missouri Ginners Attend School at Portageville

Two hundred ten cotton ginners from every cotton producing county of Missouri attended the Missouri Gin Operators' School at Portageville July 11. Highlights of the meeting were technical discussions, demonstrations at three nearby gins and a smorgasbord dinner. More than 75 percent of those attending were gin stand operators and other gin employees.

Arrangements for the school, which was jointly sponsored by the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association and the Missouri Extension Service, were under the direction of J. M. Ragsdale, extension marketing and ginning specialist, who also acted as chairman of the meeting. J. Warren Karsten, Kennett, Mo., who has been serving as executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the ginners' association, assisted with the arrangements. The ginners' new president, J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., represented that organization at the school.

A challenging introductory address by Director J. W. Burch of the Missouri Extension Service, Columbia, dealt with the responsibility of agriculture during mobilization. It was followed by technical discussions by Charles M. Merkel, engineer in charge of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Vernon P. Moore, cotton technologist, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory; Charles A. Bennett, principal engineer, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory; and Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA extension cotton ginning specialist, Dallas, Texas.

Afternoon ginning demonstrations were held at the Union Farmers Gin Co., Portageville; A. C. Riley Gin, New Madrid; and Stillman Gin, Peach Orchard.

In addition to technical discussions by the representatives from the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory and the Missouri Extension Service, follow-up visits were made by the speakers to several gins in the area. Approximately 15 representatives of gin machinery firms were on hand to assist ginners with their problems.

The smorgasbord dinner was furnished through the courtesy of the Sinkers Corp., Kennett, Mo.

Widespread—but

Insect Infestations Still Below 1950

■ Boll weevils are widely distributed but do not threaten to become as serious as in last two years. Crucial period will last through August; weather and use of insecticides to determine amount of damage.

Never before have so many farmers made a real effort to control boll weevils with insecticides, USDA's sixth cotton insect survey report pointed out—a fact that should be considered in relation with the survey's findings that boll weevils during the first part of July were generally less abundant than at the same time in 1949 and 1950, although they are widely distributed this year.

Despite the fact that the weevil does not threaten to become as serious over wide areas as in 1949 and 1950, the report continued, the amount of damage it will cause depends upon the extent and carefulness with which recommended insecticides are used when needed and weather conditions. July and August are the crucial months in most areas where the boll weevil is a pest, and mild humid weather, with many showers, would favor the weevils.

● **Pink Bollworm**—Although the boll weevil easily ranks first as a national menace to the 1951 cotton crop, the pink bollworm is now causing more damage than the boll weevil in several Texas counties and threatens to cause serious losses in a dozen or more counties before the crop is harvested.

In Atascosa, Bexar, Brooks, Calhoun, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Live Oak, Refugio, San Patricio and Victoria Counties, pink bollworm populations averaged higher during June than a year ago. Other heavily-infested counties in 1950 had fewer pink bollworms than last year, and many reported none this year.

No pink bollworms had been found this season in Louisiana as of July 5, although more than 300 fields had been examined in 10 parishes.

● **Boll Weevil**—From Virginia to Texas, the boll weevil was found in most fields examined, although degree of infestation varied widely. Infestations in Virginia the first week in July ranged from one to 18 percent punctured squares in seven of eight fields examined, with an average rate of 8.7 percent.

Weevil populations in North Carolina stepped up early in July, with from 0 to 80 percent ruined squares found in fields examined. High damage was found in untreated fields in several counties. Irregular growth of the cotton was thought to be partially responsible for the spotty weevil activity, since many Piedmont fields had cotton just coming up because of late rains.

Reports from South Carolina indicated from two to five percent of squares punctured on regularly poisoned cotton and from 15 to 40 percent punctured on unpoisoned cotton. Weevils were found in all of 60 nonpoisoned fields in 20 counties, with square in-

festation averaging 31.8 percent as compared with 23.5 percent for the previous week and 65 percent for the corresponding week in 1950. Infestation was over 51 percent in seven of the fields.

Weevils were found in 141 of 196 fields examined in 34 Georgia counties. Of treated fields, 65 percent were infested at the average rate of 4.1 percent punctured squares; 81 percent of the untreated fields were infested at the average rate of 7.2 percent punctured squares.

The boll weevil infestation in Florida was developing rapidly early in July, with one field showing 30 to 40 percent punctured squares.

Boll weevils were found in 59 of 61 fields examined in nine counties in central Alabama early in July. Average infestation was approximately 12 percent, with highest count of punctured squares ranging from 28 to 34 percent in Bibb, Coosa and Talladega Counties.

Weather conditions at mid-July were favorable for cotton growth over most of Mississippi, the State Plant Board reported. Boll weevil infestations remained about the same as the preceding week in 938 fields examined in 46 counties. Weevils were found in 664 fields with an average infestation of nine percent, the same percentage as the week before and compared to 18 percent at that time last year.

Boll weevils had been found in 59 of 88 fields examined in 12 Tennessee counties early in July, and fields in Fayette, Hardeman and McNairy Counties were found with more than 25 percent of squares punctured. Infested fields had an average of 16 percent punctured squares, and all fields examined averaged 14 percent punctured squares.

Rains in Louisiana were favorable for weevil development and much poisoning was reported from all sections of the state. Average boll weevil infestation in 308 fields in 17 parishes was nine percent punctured squares as of July 6 compared with 16 percent the preceding week, largely due to rapid increase in number of squares on the cotton plants. A year before the average infestation was 26 percent and in 1949 it was 13 percent. Infestation ranged from one to 10 percent in 226 fields, from 11 to 25 percent in 56 fields, from 26 to 50 percent in 17 fields and more than 50 percent in two fields.

In Arkansas the emergence of first generation boll weevils in old cotton was reported by July 9, although infestations in young cotton had dropped since the first week in July. In northeast Arkansas only five of 24 infested fields reached 15 percent punctured squares, while most fields in eastern parts of the state also had low infestations. Southern areas reported higher infestations, with one as high as 79 percent in southeastern Arkansas and one as high as 85 percent in the southwestern part of the state. In Lafayette County 35 fields had more than 25 percent infestations and five had 50 percent or more punctured squares.

Heavy damaging boll weevil infestations were spotted in Texas, being found mostly in the northern and eastern areas, reports as of July 17 indicated. Average infestation in 978 fields examined was 16 percent, compared with 12 percent the preceding week and 24 percent at that time last year. Average infestation in poisoned fields was 12 percent, with 25 percent infestation in

unpoisoned fields. Early maturity of cotton in central and South Texas because of drought and high temperatures caused increases in weevil infestations there. Cotton was opening prematurely in many southern areas, and the first bale for the season had been ginned as far north as Wharton County.

First brood 1951 weevils were emerging as far north as Stillwater, Okla., by July 14, with percentage of punctured squares increasing rapidly in unpoisoned fields. Of 267 fields examined in 33 counties, 201 fields in all of the counties checked were infested. In Caddo County 22 of 47 fields examined had no weevils and the others had infestations ranging from two to 26 percent, with most of them less than five percent.

• **Bollworm** — A few bollworms have been identified in both North and South Carolina. During the first week in July bollworms were found in 27 of the 112 poisoned fields and in 18 of the 84 non-poisoned fields examined in Georgia—24 percent of the poisoned fields and 21 percent of the untreated fields. Average infestation was slightly higher, 0.62 percent, in fields that had received insecticides than in untreated fields (0.38 percent).

In Alabama bollworms were found in 29 of 61 fields examined in nine counties in the central part of the state. Infestation was less than four percent damaged squares. Mississippi reported light populations of bollworms present in many fields throughout the state.

(Continued on Page 34)



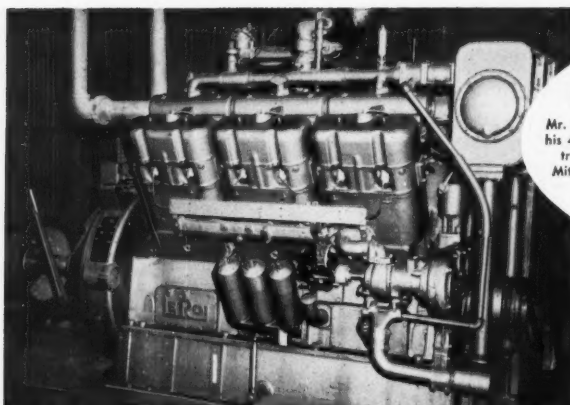
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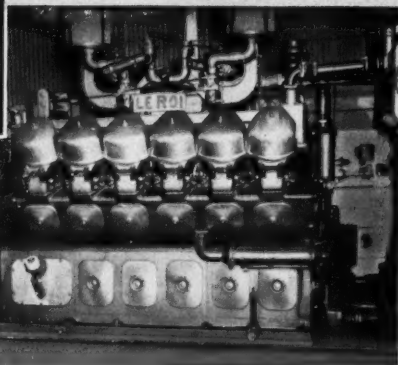
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Cotton

FERTILIZERS

and Soil Fertility

COTTON is one of the most important cash crops, in the U.S. and in the world, in acreage harvested, in volume of product, and in monetary value. Although under present world and market conditions there is a strong market for any and all classes of cotton fiber, and new processing methods both chemical and physical have been developed to utilize the shorter and poorer grades, it is better grades of long staple cotton that now are and always have been the most profitable to cotton growers.

To make the annual cash income required to maintain a high standard of living, it is necessary to produce high yields per acre of good quality long staple cotton. This requires good farm management and cultivation practices, the use of good seed of a standard variety, an adequate supply of plant food and a sufficient supply of water. If any one of these factors is seriously lacking or inadequately provided the cotton growing enterprise is not on a sound economic basis and can not long remain profitable.

● **Cotton Production Requires Sound Management** — The same principles of sound business management that are required for the successful operation of a factory or a commercial enterprise are equally necessary for success in cotton production. Capital investment must be in line with production possibilities. Labor and the use of power and labor-saving machinery must be efficiently managed. Raw materials, such as seed, fertilizer, insecticides and fungicides, must be selected carefully in accordance with the purpose of the business. And all of these must be adapted to the conditions imposed by location, soil type and climate. In selecting, purchasing and coordinating these factors of land, labor, equipment and supplies as well as in the energy, ingenuity and fortitude required to operate such an enterprise on a time-table coinciding with the seasonal climatic progression, the individual cotton grower demonstrates his ability to make a profit in return for his effort and capital invested.

Good farm management effectively utilizes a rotation, sequence or alternation of crops and takes into consideration the physical condition and chemical composition of the soil as well as the supply of fertilizer and water for irrigation. The plant food requirements of the crop are important, but the kind of fertilizer to be applied as well as the amount per acre must be adapted also to the soil on which the cotton is grown. In this connection it is well to remember that crops grow in the soil—as modified by the fertilizer—and not in or entirely from the fertilizer itself. What may have proved to be the best

By **ARTHUR M. SMITH**

■ **THE AUTHOR**, who is chief agriculturist for Mathieson Chemical Corporation, presented this address at the annual convention of the New Mexico Cotton Ginners Association at Ruidoso, N. M., June 18-19.

fertilizer for cotton in one state or location may not be the most profitable for the soil and climatic conditions at some other location. The man who was looking for the universal fertilizer is still looking for it.

However, the scientific and systematic study of soils and plant nutrition has progressed to the extent that certain well defined principles have been recognized, and the analytical and experimental procedures now used by your state agricultural experiment station, and those in other states, have resulted in improved practices that are applicable whenever the crop, soil and climate approximate those of the experimental plots or test farms. Let us then consider some of these principles and practices as they may apply to growing cotton in New Mexico on irrigated soils.

● **New Mexico Soils Lack Two Chemical Elements** — There are 15 chemical elements that are recognized as being essential to crop growth. Three of these, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, are supplied by air and water. Of the remaining 12, it has been found necessary to purchase and apply only two on New Mexico soils to produce better than two bales of cotton per acre. These two are nitrogen and phosphorus. All of the others, including potash, are still present in abundance in your soils. Fertilizing cotton in New Mexico is a matter of what quantities of which kinds of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds in what proportions should be applied when to obtain the maximum economic yields. The answer to this annually recurring question will vary from farm to farm, according to the crop rotation, if any, the composition and structure of the soil, and the abundance and utilization of the water supply.

For the soil and climatic conditions on irrigated soils in New Mexico one of the best crop rotations seems to be two years of alfalfa followed by two years of cotton. I am putting the alfalfa first for three reasons: (1) physical condition of the soil; (2) organic matter in the soil; (3) the nitrogen required

to make a cotton crop. Other benefits of such a rotation are, of course, easier control of insect pests and plant diseases, diversification of farm income through the sale of alfalfa seed and hay or the livestock consuming the hay, and distribution of the field work over more days and weeks during the summer months. Let us consider in detail how alfalfa benefits the cotton crop.

Despite the lack of moisture from rainfall, good drainage in the subsoil is very important in all irrigated fields. Alfalfa is a deep-rooted legume that penetrates impervious subsoil better than any other crop adapted to New Mexico conditions. When an alfalfa field is plowed and planted to cotton, the long alfalfa roots die and leave little channels for air and water to move into and out of the subsoil. Your farm has three dimensions: length, breadth and the depth of your soil. The depth of soil is important, as it determines the depth of the reservoir to hold the applied water as well as the volume of soil on which the roots of your cotton crop can feed. A well drained and aerated subsoil assures good drainage and aeration in the surface soil. Soils breathe every 24 hours. The expansion due to heating by the sun's rays drives air out of the soil, carrying with it gases that are formed due to decay and chemical reactions in the soil. As the soil cools during the night the air in the soil contracts and draws in fresh air, which means more oxygen, for the next day's activities in the root zone. All of the beneficial processes going on in the soil that favor the healthy growth of your cotton crop are favored by good soil aeration.

All life involves metabolism, a constant building up and tearing down of chemical compounds; synthesis or building up followed by digestion or tearing down into simpler compounds and re-grouping to form new compounds or products. These are the processes by which we, our livestock and our crops grow. So it is with the soil and in the soil, for the soil (if it is soil) is a living, dynamic thing. The one big advantage of soils that require irrigation for profitable crop production is that usually, and in New Mexico at least, they have never been leached. All of the mineral plant foods that were put there by the geologic processes by which they were formed are still there. But the soils of the more arid areas have, in general, one serious deficiency—they are usually low in organic matter.

● **Moisture Makes Big Difference in Organic Matter** — The world over, from earliest times, the more abundant the moisture the more abundant the growth and accumulation of organic matter both on and in the soil. The peat and muck soils in and around the coastal swamps and the glacial lakes are the result of abundant soil moisture for thousands of years. The deep black clay and brown silt loams of the Corn Belt are the result of ample moisture, well distributed throughout the year for thousands of years. The leaf mold of the forests and the humus of the grassy savannas of the Coastal Plains bear witness to the moisture supply through the years. So also does the low organic matter content of the soils of the High Plains and other moisture deficient areas bear witness to the meager rainfall and uneven distribution during past years.

Why does the supply of moisture make such a difference? The answer

is the relative rates of oxidation and reduction processes. In a swamp as vegetation matures and dies and falls into the water the decomposition that follows is almost entirely by reduction processes to form peat or muck, and eventually coal or carbon. In a prairie under humid conditions in the decomposition of organic matter left on the land is more oxidation, but the reduction processes still predominate and the result is the accumulation of a thick layer of humus in the surface soil which still may consist chiefly of mineral particles and compounds. In the arid regions the decay of organic matter left on the soil and also the plant roots in the soil is chiefly by oxidation or slow burning processes, and the result is that most of the organic matter is changed to carbon dioxide gas that is blown away and the mineral elements contained in the organic matter remain merely as a residue of mineral compounds, more soluble and available than before, but lacking in the moisture holding properties and ability to sustain the life of soil organisms that was possessed prior to the decay of the organic matter.

What makes these differences in the kind of decomposition? The answer is found in what is in the pore spaces between the mineral soil particles, air or water, or both. In desert soil the aeration of the surface is perfect, and oxidation processes predominate. The plants that grow during the short periods following the infrequent rains decompose rapidly and almost completely during the long dry periods and leave little organic residue or humus in the soil. In most New Mexico virgin soils an organic matter content of two percent is unusually high, and more often it is not over one percent. After two or three crops of cotton it is usually down to one-half percent or less.

Now I have gone into a detailed explanation of one of the most serious deficiencies of New Mexico soils because organic matter is the sponge that increases the water holding capacity of a soil; because organic matter is what holds the fine mineral soil particles apart and keeps them from running together and "puddling" after water has been applied and thus maintains the pore space or air space in the soil to assure better aeration around the roots of the cotton plant; because organic matter is the buffer (or "soaker-upper") that absorbs excess alkali salts and makes growing conditions more favorable; because organic matter from a good stand of alfalfa eight to 12 inches high adds nitrogen to the soil, and nitrogen is one of the two plant food elements you have to buy to produce a good cotton crop in New Mexico.

Yes, alfalfa and other legumes do take nitrogen from the air and fix it in the form of protein; and if you alternate two years of alfalfa with two years of cotton you will not have to buy nearly as much nitrogen fertilizer to average better than two bales of cotton per acre, or that three to four bale per acre crop you may be trying for, providing you plow down at least eight to 12 inches of growth late in the summer of the second year after you have harvested seed or baled hay from the earlier growth. But don't try to cut it all for hay and think you are adding any nitrogen to the soil. It took just as much nitrogen from the soil, or fertilizer, to grow the root system of that alfalfa

Superintendents Set Tri-States Meeting

Members of the Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will meet in Biloxi, Miss., on June 3-4-5 for their 1952 annual convention, Secretary-Treasurer L. E. Roberts has announced.

Hotel Buena Vista will be headquarters for the meeting.

as the roots left in the soil contain. So when you cut it all off and carry it away and don't return it as manure you are only deceiving yourself, and of the two losses the loss of the organic matter is more serious than the loss in nitrogen for the reasons stated above.

• **Three Factors in Soil Fertility**—The three big factors, then, in soil fertility for cotton production in New Mexico are: organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorus. The organic matter and nitrogen are somewhat interrelated. Full value should be taken of the nitrogen fixing power of alfalfa. Practically, since an alfalfa plant can not fix nitrogen from the air before it is built, that is, grown to size, any more than can a half completed commercial synthetic ammonia plant, it is wise to use a fertilizer or phosphate containing nitrogen when the alfalfa is seeded to shorten the time by hastening growth to the stage when nitrogen fixation begins. Call it pump priming or what you will, it pays well to use nitrogen on alfalfa at seeding time.

The ratio or proportion of nitrogen to phosphorus required to produce a cotton crop will, of course, vary according to whether a legume such as alfalfa has been included in the rotation, on whether a good stand has been plowed down just ahead of the cotton crop, and on the organic matter and therefore the nitrogen content of the soil. The number of pounds of nitrogen and available phosphoric acid required to make a three or four bale per acre crop of cotton doesn't vary much. What does vary is the amount of nitrogen to be supplied by the fertilizer and the amount that actually is or can profitably be supplied by alfalfa and soil organic matter. And with the phosphorus the amount of that supplied by the fertilizer that is locked up or reverted by the soil as it determines how much remains available to the crop.

For cotton the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station recommends from 60 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre and 40 to 50 pounds of available phosphoric acid. This is for average conditions. On your farm with good management and proper irrigation you may find that more phosphorus will pay, and that does not necessarily mean more nitrogen or as much nitrogen if you are rotating with alfalfa and plowing down a good stand the second year.

• **Cotton Likes Acid Soils** — A fourth factor which sometimes becomes very important is the inter-relation between the kind of fertilizer applied and the soil. Cotton grows well in soils that are slightly acid from pH 6 to 6.5 and, according to the supply of plant foods in the soil, may do well on neutral or slightly alkaline soils of pH 7 to 7.5. However, excessive alkalinity, salinity

or a highly calcareous (lime) condition, especially in the subsoil, are not favorable to maximum yields. For this reason it has been generally recognized for some time by cotton agronomists in the Southwest that acid-forming fertilizers which leave an acid residue in the soil are preferable as sources of nitrogen and phosphorus for cotton on irrigated soils. A considerable part of the earlier work on which these conclusions are based was done at the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, and I refer particularly to New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 289.

Ammonia applied to the soil as a fertilizer is gradually changed, in moist soil, to nitrate, that is, it loses hydrogen and picks up oxygen. If the ammonia is combined with phosphoric acid in the fertilizer manufacturing process, and the ammonium phosphate is used to supply both plant foods, the resulting reactions in the soil produce both nitric and phosphoric acids, each of which tends to reduce excess alkalinity. Commercial fertilizer grade of ammonium phosphate contains and is sold under a guarantee of 11 percent nitrogen and 48 percent available phosphoric acid, 11-48-0. If a closer nitrogen to phosphate ratio is desired, that is, if you want to apply more nitrogen with whatever amount of phosphate you are using, the additional ammonia is obtained by mixing sulphuric and phosphoric acids and combining both with ammonia. This results in an ammonium-phosphate-sulphate of commercial fertilizer grades containing either 13 percent nitrogen and 39 percent available phosphoric acid, or 16 percent nitrogen and 20 percent available phosphoric acid, 13-39-0, or 16-20-0. When such fertilizers are applied to an alkaline soil the combined effect of the nitric, phosphoric and sulphuric acids is to combine the excess alkalinity of the soil particles in contact with fertilizer and maintain a higher degree of availability of the phosphorus for a longer period and a gradual release of the nitrogen to the crop without loss by percolation of the irrigation water or as a gas through denitrification while the soil is too wet immediately after irrigating.

There are many different types of fertilizers on the market and they vary widely in chemical composition, physical condition and price. Each cotton grower should decide for himself which kind of fertilizer he prefers on the basis of crop return per dollar invested. On alkaline soils the experience to date indicates that the more acid the fertilizer per pound of nitrogen and phosphorus the better the response of the cotton crop. The differences may be large or small according to the physical condition of the soil and the degree of alkalinity, salinity or lime content. For example, the high sulphur content of the 16-20-0, namely 14 per cent sulphur, improves the physical condition of both surface and subsoil of all alkaline calcareous soils, while for soils with a low content this improvement is usually obtained only by the application of gypsum.

• **Grow Type of Plant You Want**—In growing any crop it is well to keep in mind what part of the crop brings in the money. If it is carrots you want roots; in lettuce you want leaves; in flax or sugar cane you want stalks; in alfalfa you want stems and leaves. In cotton you want the lint and the seed



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it takes to have good lint. A short plant not over two feet high well fruited often may be more profitable than a big weed poorly fruited. A good root system is the first requirement and that means use enough phosphorus to get it. Along with that amount of phosphorus you need enough nitrogen from soil and fertilizer to make a weed big enough to hold your two to four bales per acre. A big sappy weed is a disadvantage because it costs you more for nitrogen than is necessary, it uses up more water than is necessary because of excessive transpiration through the leaves, and it provides shade and shelter for insect pests and disease organisms to work on the squares, little bolls and under surfaces of the leaves.

It might be well also to remember that the practice of side-dressing cotton with nitrogen at first or second cultivation developed on the sandy soils of the Southeastern states, under conditions in which severe leaching of nitrogen during the season usually occurred, and on grassy fields where when all the nitrogen is applied at or before planting time the grass takes the cotton during a rainy season. Under irrigation conditions we believe it is practical to apply most of the nitrogen at or before planting time in one operation with the phosphorus, and probably all of the commercial nitrogen that is needed on fields where cotton is rotated with alfalfa.

Fertilizer is an important factor in profitable cotton production in New Mexico. But it is only one factor and can not make up for a neglect of any of the other important factors. Every grower can profit by devoting a part of at least one field to making comparisons of different rates of application, different ratios of nitrogen to phosphate and different fertilizers from different sources. Fertilize the crop, yes, and fertilize the soil through crop rotation and good soil management, but also fertilize the brain by keeping in close touch with the experimental work and results of your New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station and by giving your extension crop specialists and farm advisors the kind of cooperation and welcome to your farm and community that will make it easy for them to translate the scientific into the practical application on your cotton production program.

New Publication:

USDA ISSUES BULLETIN ON GRADING OF COTTONSEED

A report on studies of "The Grading of Cottonseed," written by Marion E. Whitten, FMA Cotton Branch cotton technologist, has been released by USDA.

The study considers the present cottonseed grading system and methods of sampling used, compares the actual outputs of cottonseed products with the yields indicated by chemical analyses, and recommends some modifications in the grading system. Information used in the study, covering the five seasons 1942-43 through 1946-47, was collected from 31 percent of the U.S. oil mills which graded cottonseed.

Copies of the report may be obtained without charge by writing the Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., for Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 39.

Tours to Be High Points of

Cotton Research Congress at Texas A. & M. July 26-27-28

■ Twelfth annual Congress to give visitors over-all view of oilseed research conducted at college system laboratories and farms. Speaking program will be built around many tours.

FIRST - HAND INFORMATION on research of particular interest to cottonseed crushers and ginneries will be presented each day at the twelfth annual Cotton Research Congress, July 26-27-28, at Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

Congress visitors will inspect the laboratories or field projects on daily tours and will have the work explained by men who are in charge. These tours, arranged by Texas A. & M. authorities in cooperation with the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, will provide a unique opportunity for ginneries and crushers to see research in action, not only in their own special field but also in related fields.

Research with sesame and other oil-bearing crops, studies of the effect of processing on the nutritive value of cottonseed meal, a visit to the modern George C. Chance Plantation gin, modern cottonseed storage facilities at the Texas Planting Seed Association plant and an inspection of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory are a few of the tour features that will be especially interesting to crushers and ginneries.

Half of each day's program will be devoted to the tour and the other half to speeches by leaders in research and the cotton industry. The speeches and tours will supplement each other, as will a complete machinery display in front of the Memorial Student Center throughout the Congress and exhibits in the center.

Following the morning program of speeches on Thursday, July 26, the first daily tour will leave the Memorial Student Center at 2 p.m. This tour will include:

Inspection of wild cottons and hybrids at the Beasley Laboratory.

Visit to research projects on antibiotics, vitamin B₁₂ and unidentified vitamins in poultry feeding.

Project on effect of processing on nutritive value of cottonseed meals.

Inspection of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory.

Inspection of U.S. Cotton Fiber Testing Laboratory.

Inspection of Entomology Research Laboratory.

Inspection of Cotton Genetics Field Laboratory.

Thursday's tour will end with a non-stop trip, with explanations by guides on each bus, through the Main Experiment Station Farm.

Speakers on the Thursday morning session, devoted to Texas research, include: Dr. R. D. Lewis, Texas Experiment Station; Dr. D. E. Holcomb, Texas Technological College; Dr. A. W. Melloh, Texas Engineering Experiment Station; and Dr. A. B. Cox, University

of Texas. Dr. T. S. Painter, president of the University of Texas, will preside.

The July 27 session will open with a tour starting at 8:15 a.m. The group will go to the Brazos River Field Laboratory, where they will see:

Sesame and other oil-bearing crops.

Cotton insect control experiments.

Cotton mechanization plots.

Cotton disease resistance studies.

Cotton breeding and performance trials.

Demonstration of experimental agricultural airplane.

The tour will end with a visit to the George C. Chance plantation and cotton gin.

A. L. Ward, educational director, National Cottonseed Products Association, will preside at the business session Friday afternoon. Speakers will be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Knox T. Hutchinson; Dr. A. M. Altshul, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; and Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., National Cotton Council.

The final Congress session Saturday morning will begin with addresses by Read P. Dunn, Jr., National Cotton Council; E. D. White, Economic Cooperation Administration; and Winthrop G. Brown, U.S. Department of State. Everett R. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., cotton leader, will preside at this session.

Leaving the Student Center at 11 a.m., buses will take the group to inspect the Cotton Poison Division of the Pennsylvania Salt Co. and facilities of the Texas Planting Seed Association.

Congress visitors will be the guests of the Planting Seed Association and the Bryan Chamber of Commerce at a noon barbecue, which will be the final event of the meeting.

Another entertainment feature during the Congress will be a reception Thursday evening, July 26, given by the Texas Cotton Association in honor of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the A. & M. College of Texas. Chancellor Gibb Gilchrist and President M. T. Harrington of the college will be honor guests at the reception.

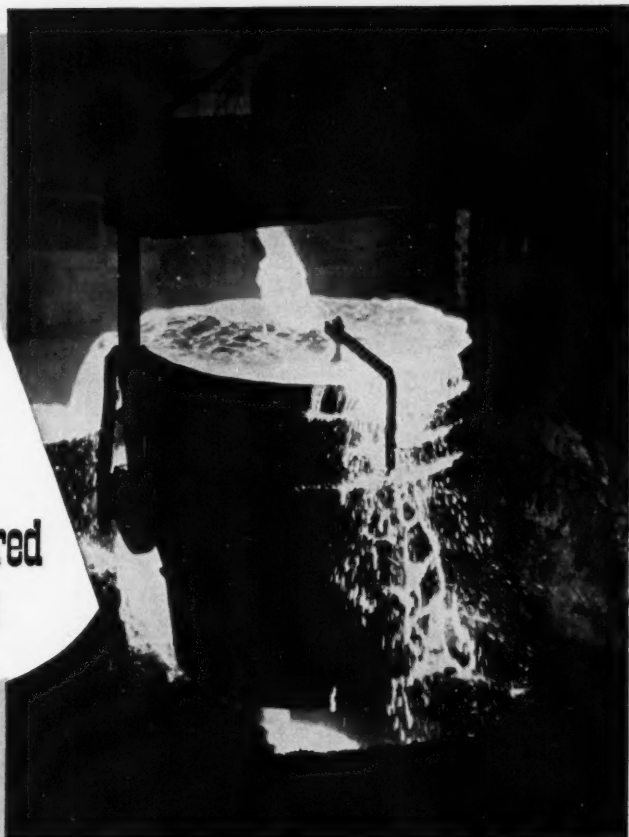
Agricultural, business and governmental leaders from Texas and other states have been invited to join in this recognition of the achievements of the Texas A. & M. College System, according to Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, which sponsors the Congress.

• Acreage in cotton in the U.S. on July 1 was estimated to be 29,510,000, or an increase of 59 percent above the 18,613,000 acres reported July 1, 1950.



ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY

was born and bred
on cotton ties



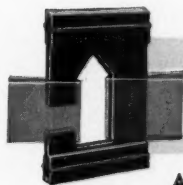
COTTON TIES were one of the first two products rolled by Atlantic Steel Company back in 1901.

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From our Washington Bureau

By **FRED BAILEY**
and **DON LERCH**

Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



LERCH

• **Administration Fears Labor Reprisals**—The administration is looking over its shoulder in fighting for a strong price control law. It is keeping one eye glued on disgruntled labor leaders. Those leaders are threatening both economic and political reprisals for failure to obtain the kind of a price law they want.

Labor has officially threatened to tie the country into a knot with strikes to get "more damned wage increases than this country ever heard of" if the administration fails to hold down prices. It has said, in effect, that it will accept rulings of the Wage Stabilization Board only when those rulings give workers what they want.

The threat of political reprisal is no less blunt. The United Labor Policy Committee has sent formal notice to Congress and the White House that the labor organizations, all represented on the committee, will "conduct a widespread educational campaign on the basis of the votes in the Senate and House on the Defense Production Act" so that "American workers, looking at the voting record, will know that no friend of high prices can be a friend of labor."

That puts the administration in a tough spot, politically. The President's control program was mauled by a coalition of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats. The administration, if it is to win the 1952 presidential election and retain a Democratic majority in Congress, can't afford to allow labor politicians to kill off too many Democrats next year. Labor leaders never have been very successful in knocking off Republican congressmen.

• **"Maverick" Southerners Hold Balance of Power**—It hasn't escaped the notice of Democratic party bosses that they cannot rule this Congress. They are in the very annoying position of asking, not ordering. Republicans, with support from conservative southern Democrats, rule the eighty-second Congress.

About 12 southern senators and some 40-odd representatives are rated as party mavericks who vote more often with Republicans on Fair Deal reform measures. They are, in fact, the most powerful group of Congressmen, since they hold the balance of power.

Rabid Fair Dealers are whispering about a 1952 "purge" of "disloyal" Democrats. Roosevelt tried it in 1940, without notable success. Party bosses who got their fingers burned then are not likely to try it again. Such ardent Fair Dealers as Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota are publicly exhorting the President to "get the Democratic label off" Southerners who vote with Republicans.

The President doesn't like the suggestion, but the Republicans do. Sen. Carl

Mundt, South Dakota Republican, is spearheading a campaign to "break" the solid South through a political realignment that would make the Republican program attractive to discontented southern Democrats.

• **Labor Almost Killed Mexican Workers Bill**—Only a few insiders knew it at the time, but the farm labor bill to facilitate importation of Mexican workers hung for several days on a delicate balance between presidential approval and veto. The President was sorely tempted to veto it, and he came within 24 hours of allowing it to become a law without his signature.

Labor leaders seeking a club over

farm employers to force unionization of farm workers put the pressure on for a veto. They figured that a really severe farm labor shortage would enable them to attract farm worker members with promises of higher wages and shorter working hours.

Framework of a farm unionization campaign was set up months ago. The vehicle was to be the National Farm Labor Union, a sprout of the American Federation of Labor. The CIO's farm arm is the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union. Supporting the unionization drive were key factions of the National Farmers Union.

The president's Commission on Migratory Farm Labor was made of hand-picked ultra-liberals to gather ammunition for the drive. It delivered, as per order, a report based largely on bias and virtually devoid of facts. The result was propaganda tailor-made for union purposes.

But before it could be used some method had to be found to create a severe farm labor shortage. The first move was an attempt to kill the Ellender-Poage farm labor bill. That had to be done adroitly and by subterfuge in order not to arouse suspicion. Labor found willing co-conspirators in the Labor Department and the Immigration Service.

The Labor Department master-minded the so-called Douglas amendment to the

USDA Gives First 1951 Report on

Estimated Cotton Acreage—July 1

Acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 in the U.S. is estimated at 29,510,000 acres, an increase of 58.5 percent above the 18,613,000 acres in cultivation a year ago, and 33 percent more than the 1940-49 acreage of 22,163,000 acres, USDA has reported.

Increases from last year's small acreage are estimated for all cotton producing states except Virginia. Greatest increases are in the western states, led by California, where the acreage this year is 229 percent of that for 1950. Acreage in Arizona is double last year's crop, while in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma increases of 92 percent, 86 percent and 74 percent, respectively, are estimated. Florida acreage is more than double last year, while acreage in Virginia is unchanged from 1950. In the Mississippi River Delta states and in the other southeastern states increases from last year range from about 20 to 40 percent.

Estimated Cotton Acreage in Cultivation in U.S., by States, as of July 1.

State	10-yr. Average Abandonment From Natural Causes 1941-50	Acreage in Cultivation July 1 (in thousands)			
		Average 1940-49	1950	1951	1951 percent of 1950
	Percent				
Missouri	2.0	430	438	560	128
Virginia	3.3	30	23	23	100
North Carolina	1.4	761	596	775	130
South Carolina	0.7	1,126	879	1,170	133
Georgia	0.8	1,522	1,054	1,470	139
Florida	2.6	142	32	69	216
Tennessee	1.0	708	629	835	133
Alabama	0.6	1,648	1,327	1,575	119
Mississippi	1.9	2,489	2,084	2,625	126
Arkansas	2.1	2,928	1,728	2,550	136
Louisiana	1.9	972	754	1,000	133
Oklahoma	5.2	1,441	965	1,675	174
Texas	2.4	8,098	7,048	13,125	186
New Mexico	2.2	164	176	338	192
Arizona	0.5	231	280	560	200
California	0.5	465	586	1,341	229
Other States ¹	3.0	18	14	19	135
United States	2.0	22,163	18,613	29,510	158.5
Amer. Egypt. ²	1.4	57.7	104.6	59.8	
Texas	3.6	8.6	43.1	25.0	58
New Mexico	4.4	7.4	17.0	12.5	74
Arizona	0.2	41.3	44.0	22.0	50
All other			.5	.3	60

¹ Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.
² Included in state and United States totals.

farm labor bill in the Senate. That amendment was intended to make the bill so unpalatable that not even the most desperate farm employer could swallow it. But responsible farm organizations and Southern Democrats balked the move in the House. Senate conferees concurred and Congress sent the President a bill minus the Douglas rider that threatened felony convictions of hundreds of farmers.

• **How to Create an "Artificial" Labor Shortage** — Fast, behind-the-scenes maneuvering that followed passage of the Ellender-Poage bill had the President between the devil and the deep blue sea. Whatever he did he was sure to lose votes—votes that could be mighty important come November 1952.

Labor Secretary Tobin, prompted and prodded by organized labor, pleaded for a veto. Immigration sent 700 border patrolmen cruising the Southwest in jeeps and airplanes to "dry up" wet-backs busy harvesting a badly-needed bumper cotton crop. Deportations jumped to 10,000 a day, with no American workers available to take their place.

The pressure was on to create a farm labor shortage, by one means or another. Immigration, exceeding its budget, had to "borrow" money from other agencies. The legality of that transfer of funds might not bear too close investigation. Immigration, desperate for quick results, ordered border patrolmen to invade private farms without a search warrant, a strictly illegal procedure.

The President wanted to veto the bill, if for no other reason than to crack the heads of Democratic sponsors who were helping block his economic controls program in Congress. He decided otherwise, however, when privately informed by high Democratic officials that to do so might cost the party two or more southern states if the 1952 election should turn out to be close.

His signatory message was an attempt to salvage as much as possible. He asked Congress to repeal the section permitting use of foreign workers in agricultural processing plants and to pass anti-wetback legislation similar to the Douglas amendment. It is not probable that Congress will do either.

• **Brannan Fears Cotton Surplus**—There is, the Agriculture Department is convinced, such a thing as too much of a good thing. For example, the prospective 1951 cotton crop. Secretary Brannan asked for "at least" 16 million bales this year. It now appears he may get 17 or more million bales.

In 1950 he guessed we would continue to have peace and so he used his \$250,000,000 soil subsidy program to force a drastic reduction in acreage. Result was a nearly disastrous 10-million bale crop. In an effort to improve his guessing average this year he asked for lots and lots of cotton.

Now he is wondering what to do with it if peace breaks out and the market shrivels up. He figures he could have a whopper of a price support problem. Some folks just don't seem to have any luck at all.

U.S. Exports 489,000 Bales

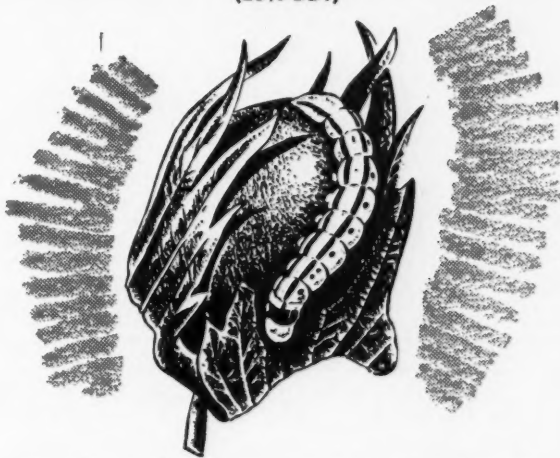
United States cotton exports in April totaled 489,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (480,000 running bales) including 95,000 bales to Italy, 74,000 to Japan, 73,000 to France, 56,000 to Germany, 45,000 to Canada, 41,000 to the Netherlands and 34,000 to India.

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SHELL RESITOX D-25

(25% DDT)



Shell Resitox D-25 uses the proved effectiveness of DDT in controlling the bollworm and its partner, pink bollworm. There are 2 pounds of DDT in each gallon . . . enough to control bollworm on up to 4 acres of cotton.

Special base oil. A highly refined aromatic oil, readily emulsifiable in water, makes a uniform spray that clings to the plant and makes the DDT effective for days.

Fast action. Shell Resitox D-25 goes to work at once with deadly contact action that keeps on working.

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A good tip: MIX aldrin with Shell Resitox D-25 and get the boll weevil and his gang too! DDT and aldrin are completely compatible . . . a wonderful combination for cotton pest control.

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Educational Service Names Kirkland in Southeast

Byron A. Kirkland, who has been assistant county agent at Elberton, Ga., will become southeastern field representative of the National Cottonseed Pro-



BYRON A. KIRKLAND

ducts Association on Aug. 15. A. L. Ward, Educational Service director, has announced.

He will make his headquarters at the Atlanta office of the association, working with oil mills and agricultural and

livestock leaders in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Mr. Kirkland succeeds J. Van Rogers, Jr., whose work as field representative for the past four years has received wide recognition within the industry and among agricultural and livestock groups. Mr. Rogers was granted a leave of absence by the association on July 1, when he was called back into service by the Army.

The new field representative is a native of Swainsboro, Ga., and was raised on a farm. Following service in the Air Force during World War II, he was graduated from the University of Georgia.

He has taught vocational agriculture at Social Circle, Ga., and served apprentice training with the Extension Service in Wilkes County. His recent activities as assistant county agent in Elbert County include being in charge of a cattle chain sponsored by the Elbert County Chamber of Commerce, consisting of over 100 registered beef and dairy animals used to encourage and improve livestock production. He also has coached judging teams and worked with 4-H Club exhibitors of show livestock.

Mr. Kirkland comes into the cottonseed crushing industry highly recommended by businessmen and agricultural leaders who are familiar with the work that he has done.

"I know that members of the industry in the Southeast will enjoy working with Mr. Kirkland and will find him an able representative of our industry in cooperating with agricultural programs," Mr. Ward said.

• The average Georgia county has around 1,820 farm families.

Snowden Succeeds Mikell As Columbia Manager

Lamar Snowden has been advanced to manager of the Swift & Co. oil mill at Columbia, S. C., to succeed W. T. Mikell, who has retired after 49 years in the oil mill business, 35 of which he spent with Swift, P. A. Laws, Swift district manager at Memphis, Tenn., has announced.

Mr. Snowden joined Swift in 1936 as a clerk and bookkeeper at Meridian, Miss. In 1940 he was transferred to Portageville, Mo., where he was promoted to cashier, and two years later he went to the Memphis district office. In 1945 he was moved to Cairo, Ill., as sales manager. After two years there he was transferred to the home office in Chicago as assistant in the general mill department. He had been associated with the Swift mill at Little Rock, Ark., for about two years before being named manager at Columbia.

W. J. Yeaw to Represent American Mineral Spirits

W. J. Yeaw has been appointed a sales representative of American Mineral Spirits Co., Chicago, Ill., in the midwest territory, Max A. Williams, vice-president in charge of sales, has announced.

Mr. Yeaw will cover a portion of the states of Illinois and Missouri and also Indiana and Kentucky, with headquarters at Chicago. This appointment marks a further expansion of Amsco's distribution of petroleum solvents in the Middle West, Mr. Williams reported.

ANNOUNCING THE NEW AUTOMATIC Dri-Slide Statifier*

Satisfactorily tested during the 1950 ginning season
and will be installed on all 1951 Statifier outfits.

This new type electric valve automatically drains the wet water solution from the nozzles back into the supply tank when the batt stops coming from the condenser. This prevents the mist nozzles from dripping on the lint slide, and keeps the lines from freezing in cold weather.

THE NEW VALVE CAN BE INSTALLED ON STATIFIER OUTFITS NOW IN USE.

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Lubbock, Texas

Reasonably priced complete Statifier Outfits for the Lint Slide, or for Lint Slide and Distributor.

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Finland Has Some Oilseed Crops — Mostly Flaxseed

Finland's total production of vegetable oilseeds in 1950 amounted to about 3,830 short tons, compared with 4,670 tons in 1949 and 2,450 tons in 1948. Flaxseed made up more than 80 percent of the 1950 output; the remainder consisted of rape, turnip-rape and mustard seed. Experiments with poppy seed proved unsuccessful.

The domestic vegetable oil industry in Finland consists of two crushing mills for flaxseed. Capacity production of about 18,740 tons of seed per year has never been reached, however, and in 1950 only 1,345 tons of crude linseed oil were produced from 4,000 tons of seed.

All rape, turnip-rape and mustard seed grown in recent years has been shipped to Sweden or Denmark for extraction and the oil returned to Finland. In March 1950 a company was incorporated by about 7,600 farmers for the construction of an oil pressing and extraction plant at Raisio. The plant, which is scheduled for completion by the end of 1951, will have a daily capacity of about 110 tons of seed.

Finland's first refining plant for edible oils and fats started operations in April 1950 and has facilities for refining about 13,250 tons of crude oils and fats yearly.

Domestic oilseed cultivation in 1944-49 was possible only under a price guarantee law which officially tied the price of oilseeds to the price of rye. A new law for 1950-54 guarantees the purchase of all oilseeds from contract cultivators and the payment of guaranteed prices in finmarks, which are adjusted yearly according to the index for producer's prices for all farm products.

According to a recent estimate, the 1951 oilseed crops will yield about 550 tons of raw linseed oil, about 2,420 tons of crude oil from rape and turnip-rape seeds, and about 4,410 tons of feed cake and meal. If the 37,065-acre goal for this summer's sowing of the two-year varieties is reached, the 1952 crop (excluding one-year varieties to be sown in the spring of 1952) will yield about 6,610 tons of rape and turnip-rape seed oil and about 8,820 tons of feed cake and meal.

Texas Fair "Storybook" to Dramatize Agriculture

A unique type of Agriculture Show—more of a spectacle than an exhibition—will be presented at the 1951 State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Oct. 6-21.

A "Storybook of Texas Agriculture" will tell the glamorous true story of how the soil of Texas is tilled to produce the necessities—and many luxuries—of life. This mammoth free show in the Agriculture Building will portray agricultural products of prime importance in each of the 14 extension districts of the Texas A. & M. College System.

In 14 colorful sets, stimulating giant-size pages of an open book, the story of each district will be told with three-dimensional effect. The districts are the Panhandle, South Plains, Rolling Plains, North Texas, Northeast Texas, Big Bend, Edward's Plateau, Heart of Texas, Piney Woods, Central Texas, Hill County and Winter Garden Area, South Texas, Gulf Coast and Rio Grande Plains.

Plot for the "storybook" has been furnished by the people of Texas through their endeavors in growing cotton, fruits and vegetables, harvesting grass and grain crops, breeding and marketing poultry and livestock, and converting products for home consumption.

"Storybook" material has been compiled and edited by Ray W. Wilson, the fair's agriculture manager, in collaboration with Texas A. & M. district agents in agriculture and home economics, county and home demonstration agents, and farm and ranch leaders.

Live animals, animated figures, drawings, miniature farm homes and buildings, models and mannequins, and actual farm products will be used to create an

impression of reality in the sets. In triangular panels between sets, color photographs will be enhanced by spectacular lighting effects.

Three additional sets will depict the work of 4-H Club members, Negro extension workers and Future Farmers of America.

The featured display in the center of the Agriculture Building will be a huge turntable with a relief map of Texas showing the cities and physical characteristics of each district. Fourteen islands will rise from the map, delineating their chief products. A huge ledger on the turntable will denote the far-reaching importance of agriculture in Texas economy.



- Sizes—40', 45' and 50' Platforms. Other sizes special.
- Capacities to 80,000 lbs.
- Hydraulic 10' x 10' Pit Door.
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- Pit and Pitless Models. Pitless reduces foundation costs.

UNLOADS all sizes of Trucks and big Tractor Trailers in a "jiffy." Takes all the time-stealing hard work out of unloading...eliminates waiting time and keeps trucks "on the go."

Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit. Raises to 43° angle in less than a minute, lowers in 25 seconds. Maximum safety because of "oil-locked" hydraulic control. No danger of accidents.

Pit Door opens and closes hydraulically in seconds, permits cottonseed to be dumped directly into open pit.

Easy, simple controls... one man operates the Dumper, Wheel Stops and Pit Door from one location. Eliminates

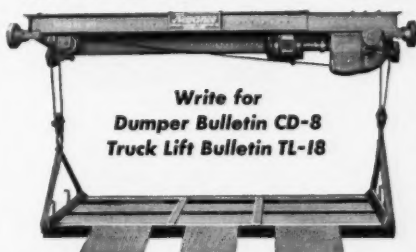
This New KEWANEE Pitless Model cuts foundation costs to a minimum.

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Evidence of KEWANEE performance and economy is overwhelming. It is substantiated by successive repeat orders from outstanding firms who have installed them in all their plants.

Every Trucker and Ginner is a real booster. They appreciate "no long waiting in line" in busy hauling seasons and they tell others. It attracts new customers, widens your territory and expands your volume.

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- Adjustable for Driveways 11' to 15'6" widths.
- Low Head Room.
- Large, deep flanged Winding Drums. Uniform winding.
- Cut Worm Gear Reducer.
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Extra strength channel steel frame provides rigid support for operating mechanism. All working parts are below the frame, permitting maximum lift.

Telescoping frame adjustable every 2' for driveways 11'0" to 15'6". New

heavy duty Cradle of greater strength and utility. Strong lifting cables.

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French Rapeseed Prospects For 1951 Are Good

France's oilseed prospects for 1951, particularly for rapeseed, are brighter than for most other crops. As of May 1 the area sown to rapeseed, by far the most important oilseed crop grown in France, amounted to 298,000 acres, or 14 percent greater than that of a year ago. Although the cold, wet weather has affected the crop more in some areas than others, the general condition of the crop is about the same as last year.

Spring planting of oilseed was greatly delayed by the unfavorable weather. Only 966 acres of poppy seed and 2,142 acres of sunflower seed were sown by the first of May—71 and 65 percent less, respec-

tively, than were sown by that date in 1950. However, it was expected that additional quantities would be seeded as rapidly as conditions permitted.

In 1950, total area sown to rapeseed was estimated at 273,910 acres from which 137,270 short tons of seed were produced. Plantings of poppy seed—5,030 acres—and sunflower seed—18,560 acres—produced 1,600 and 10,210 tons of seed, respectively, last year.

Honduras Is Self-Sufficient In Fats and Oils

Honduras is self-sufficient in fats and oils with total edible consumption around 2,000 tons a year, or about three pounds per capita. Locally produced hog-

lard normally provides at least half the requirements, and coconuts, which are exported in sizeable quantities, have been the second most important source of edible oil.

Production and trade data for 1950 are not available. However, in addition to lard and coconut oil, recent information submitted to USDA indicates that experimental production of sesame seed and peanuts has met with some success. Also, castor beans are grown on a small scale in many parts of the country and limited quantities of cottonseed are available. Small quantities (about 50 tons) of vegetable shortening and a few tons of crude coconut oil were exported to El Salvador during 1950. Imports were negligible, probably not exceeding two tons of vegetable shortening and margarine from the U.S.

Coroza nuts are found in the Honduran forests and several attempts have been made to increase collections. These efforts have generally been unsuccessful except during periods of very high prices. Coroza nut oil is nevertheless an important source of oil for soap making.

An important development since the war has been the cultivation of African palms. Experimentation with imported varieties has been carried on for a number of years and actual field plantings began in 1945 when about 1,500 acres were set out. Commercial production of palm oil from these plantings began in June 1950, and 420 tons of palm oil and 45 tons of palm kernel oil were produced during the remainder of the year.

The total acreage in San Alejo is now 3,200 acres, and all these palms will be in the commercial bearing stage next year. The palms have been planted on lands which formerly produced bananas. Another tract of 1,000 acres will be in production by 1953. Thus, in a few years, Honduras may be in a position to export small quantities of palm oil and palm kernel oil.

Bolivia's Edible Oil Production Rises

Bolivia, a country of roughly four million inhabitants, mostly rural, is a deficit producer of edible fats and oils. Though the Bolivian diet is notably deficient in fats, only small quantities of edible oils and lard are imported annually. Oil-bearing seeds have not been imported since the close of 1945.

Although oilseed production data for Bolivia are not available, the principal raw material used is the Brazil nut from the tropical lowlands of the Beni and Pando districts. Peanuts, sunflower seed and flaxseed produced in other regions of the country are also used by the crushing industry.

Production of edible oils during 1950-51, according to information available late in 1950, was expected to approximate 770 short tons, over twice the estimated production of 330 tons in 1949-50. The anticipated increase in output was based on the opening in December 1950 of a large edible oil factory at Cochabamba. Expectations were that by the end of 1951 the factory's production would be sufficient to meet Bolivia's edible oil requirements of about 880 tons per year.

Imports of edible oils were expected to be only about 110 tons in 1950-51, a sharp decline from the 550 tons imported the year before.



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2. Reduce boll rot.
3. Reduce late insect infestation.
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5. Reduce trash and leaf stain.
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Circular on Shed-A-Leaf and how to defoliate cotton

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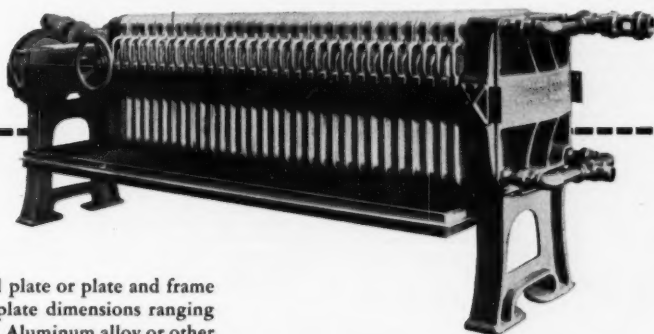
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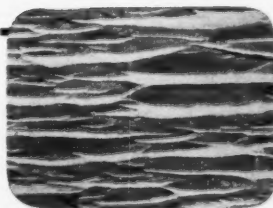
1 THE VALLEY FILTER PRESS

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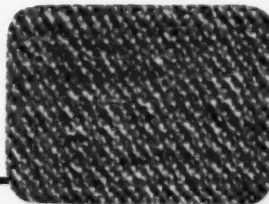
Designed to Valley specifications, *Economy* filter paper actually *stretches* as filter cake is formed on its rough surface. Shortens breakdown time by releasing cake immediately; use same paper for next cycle.



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Combat South's Grain Losses

■ Agriculture Department scientists are turning their big guns against grain storage losses in the South. Such losses are estimated to be about 15 percent of stored grain. "Big Three" among causes are insect pests, mold and rodents. Researchers think the problem can be licked by inexpensive changes in structure and design of storage facilities and by more work on methods of artificial drying of grains. Good methods for drying corn already have been worked out, and tests with grain sorghums are under way in Texas. Scientists warn that fumigation is necessary in the case of grains which have been left standing in the field after maturity. Such crops are not only likely to be attacked by insects, but eggs are often laid in the grain to be hatched later while in storage structures.

What's Inside a Vegetable?

■ Research scientists now know that two vegetables of the same kind which are of the same size and appearance may nonetheless vary widely in diet value. The nutritional differences can be accounted for by differences in the soil or weather conditions in which each veg-

etable grows. Southern researchers from Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia Experiment Stations discuss the insides of vegetables in a new bulletin. Called "Studies of Sampling Techniques and Chemical Analyses of Vegetables," it is the first publication to emerge from a special southern research project known as "S-5." S-5 is a soils - weather - nutrition study in which USDA and the Weather Bureau are cooperating with the southern states.

Louisiana Surveys Headache

Situation

■ As you might expect—or maybe you wouldn't—single people have more headaches than married persons. Anyhow, that is what Louisiana State University researchers report following a survey of 6,000 persons. They also report that farmers have fewer headaches than anybody else, with the one exception of doctors. While we're on the subject, scientists at Northwestern University in Chicago now think that the jumbo-sized headaches, called migraine, may be caused by foods to which the sufferers are allergic.

Uranium a Fertilizer By-Product

■ The process is classified as top secret by the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, but officials assure us it exists. They're talking, in this case, about a method of extracting bomb-making uranium from phosphate. It can be done, and economically, in the course of manufacturing triple superphosphate fertilizer.

Frozen Milk Could Fortify

South's Diet

■ Despite great progress in milk production, there are still serious shortages of this important food in parts of the South. Until production is increased still more, it is possible that frozen concentrated milk could help to plug this gap in the southern diet. Recent research shows that frozen concentrated milk can be kept in storage for eight weeks—with very little change in body or flavor. A few dairies are already offering the product for sale. Meanwhile, the scientists are continuing their tests. Frozen milk of various concentrations is being stored under many conditions and the results carefully noted. The milk concentrate, as in the case of concentrated fruit juices, is reconstituted by adding water. If the concentrate can be processed and marketed in such a way as to bring down the price of milk to consumers, it could be an important factor in diet improvement.

New Drug Makes New Fathers

■ Childless husbands who deplore their lack of family are advised to try taking pregnenolone. It is a new drug that worked for almost half of 40 men who gave it a try.

Atomic Power for Farms

In 20 Years

■ Experts at Iowa State College's Institute of Atomic Research think that atomic energy will be harnessed for practical use on the farm in about 20 years.

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For a considerable period after that, however, atomic power will supply only a part of agriculture's energy needs. It will supplement, rather than replace, other types of power such as electricity.

Let's "Brush Up" on Tooth Decay

■ Brush those teeth right after eating if you want to prevent dental decay. That is the advice of dental researchers at Northwestern University in Chicago. Brushing your teeth right after getting up and just before going to bed won't do much good, say the experts. You should do the job immediately after eating, especially if you've dined on sweets.

So You Can't Sleep Nights

■ If you can't sleep nights, the best thing to do is clear your conscience and get a comfortable bed. If you've already got both or cannot achieve same—and yet do not sleep—try leaving your mind a blank. Much better than counting sheep, advises a Canadian authority. Steer clear of drugs, if you can, because you may come to depend on them. Coffee before bedtime probably won't keep you awake, unless you think it will.

Use More Defoliants, Experts Advise

■ Researchers at USDA are urging cotton producers to increase use of defoliants in order to cut down carryover of weevils and to boost the percentage of clean lint. Defoliant chemicals should be used after the last bolls are at least 25 days old. The chemicals, usually sold under trade names, include calcium cyanamide, sodium chlorate with borate, and potassium cyanate. USDA is hopeful that the chemicals will be used this year on three million acres, or approximately double last year.

Ever Try Whaleburger?

■ Let's face it, beef is for the Got-rocks and their kin at present prices. As a result, people are turning to substitutes for beef such as horse and whatnot. One of the whatnots is whale, as much an animal as the steer even though he does inhabit the sea. Whale pot roast has been featured lately on the menu of an industrial cafeteria in New Jersey. Ships sailing arctic waters sometimes convert fresh whale into frozen steaks, potential whale stew and whaleburger. Scientists report that whale meat can be tasty—if it is cut and frozen, or canned, immediately after the kill.

Is Research Worth It?

■ How about this as a rough guide to the value of research: 20 years ago, a 16-million-bale cotton crop was produced on 46 million cultivated acres. Today, it takes only 28 million acres for a 16-million-bale crop.

Keep Medicine Cabinet Fully Stocked

■ Many deaths could be avoided if people kept their medicine cabinets properly supplied, according to a large insurance company. Basic item in the home should be a good first aid handbook, such

as the one available from the Red Cross. Other items in the domestic medicine chest ought to include a good antiseptic, spirits of ammonia, sulfathiazole ointment, castor oil drops, ointment for skin burns, gauze bandages, adhesive tape and dressings, absorbent cotton, safety pins and scissors. Old medicines should be thrown out, for they have probably lost their punch.

USDA Entomologist Is Assigned to Nicaragua

USDA has announced that Dr. Ralph B. Swain, entomologist, is being sent to a Point Four Assignment in Managua, Nicaragua, where he will assist the government of Nicaragua in control of insects.

India's Rape and Mustard Acreage Shows Increase

India's 1950-51 rape and mustard acreage is placed at 1,874,000 acres, according to the second official estimate. This estimate is incomplete, however, since it does not take into account acreage under rape and mustard in Madhya Pradesh and that under the mixed crop in the Uttar Pradesh. The final official estimate may be about 180 percent higher than this figure.

The corresponding estimate of 1949-50 rape and mustard was 1,739,000 acres (revised). The 7.8 percent increase in this season's area is reported to have occurred mainly in the Punjab, Assam and Pepsu, and has been attributed to good rains at sowing time and extension of cultivation.



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Soybean Association Slates Talks on Livestock Feeding

A leading feature of the American Soybean Association's 1951 convention will be a session on livestock feeding, Secretary-Treasurer Geo. M. Strayer has announced. The meeting, the association's thirty-first, will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 6-8.

Some of the nation's outstanding college livestock feeding experts and an expert from industry will take part in the discussion, said Mr. Strayer. The feeding session will bring convention attendants up to date on developments in livestock feeding of recent months and the part soybean oil meal is playing in them. It is to be held Friday, Sept. 7.

Convention headquarters will be Hotel

Fort Des Moines. First two days of the meeting will be devoted to the formal program at the hotel, then convention visitors will go to Iowa State College at Ames on the third day for a field day at the college agronomy farm and swine nutritional research farm.

These Iowa State College feeding experts will take part in the feeding session: Damon Catron, animal husbandry, speaking on hogs; Elton L. Johnson, poultry department, on poultry; and Wise Burroughs, chemistry department, on beef cattle.

Another speaker will cover new developments in feeding soybean oil meal to dairy cattle. The four talks will be followed by a summary by an industry expert who will cover the subject from the standpoint of the manufacturer and feeder of soybean oil meal.

Castor Oil Defense Order Is Amended for Quarter

Amendments designed to facilitate administration of Defense Food Order No. 1, which restricts inventories and uses of castor oil, have been announced by USDA.

The amended order is applicable to the July-September quarter of 1951. It increases quantities that may be used in specified categories, in the light of experience gained in administering the order during the past three months.

Department officials stated that the increased allowances will not materially increase the total quantities used during the July-September quarter, and that substantial quantities will continue to be available for the strategic stockpile and for military requirements.

The small user exemption is raised to a maximum use of 4,200 pounds of castor oil, thereby permitting a person in this category to use, during a calendar quarter, the smaller of (a) 4,200 pounds, or (b) the quantity actually used by him during the base period. Another provision allows intermediate processors to use as much castor oil in the manufacture of the processed oil as they can dispose of within a quarter. A limitation, however, is that these processors may not have more processed oil on hand at the end of the quarter than they had on Sept. 30, 1950.

The amended order also re-defines "castor oil" to include the products which result from blending, hydrogenating, esterifying and fractionating castor oil.

Export Controls Relaxed For Some Industrial Oils

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce has been authorized to place coconut oil, palm oil and oiticica oil on open-end quota for the period July 1-Sept. 30. Export control of sperm oil will be discontinued for this period. Medicinal castor oil is to be continued on open-end quota.

Export allocations of 90,000 pounds for tung oil and 46,000 pounds for castor oil other than medicinal also were announced. These are the maximum quantities of these oils which may be licensed for export during the three-month period. While no country-by-country allocations were made for any of the oils mentioned, export licenses will continue to be required.

During the period March 20-June 30, 1951, country-by-country allocations were established for coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil and castor oil other than medicinal. Sperm oil and oiticica oil were under controls requiring the review of export applications by USDA before licenses were granted.

The relaxation in controls comes as a result of an improved supply, particularly of palm oil, coconut oil and sperm oil, for essential uses.

Heyman Co. Opens Branch Office in Dallas

The Heyman Co., importer and exporter of oilseed products and linters with headquarters at New Orleans, La., has opened a branch office in Dallas.

Carl R. Ely, Dallas branch manager, said the new office will handle linters of all grades and also related products. It is located at 1911½ Pacific Ave.

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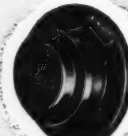
Line and
countershaft
units



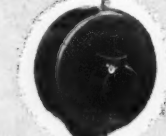
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El Salvador Produces All Fats and Oils It Needs

El Salvador produces sufficient fats and oils to supply its domestic requirements and permit a small export balance. A vegetable oil industry featuring sesame, but including peanuts, cottonseed and copra, has been developed under high protective tariffs to supplement local sources of animal fats.

Production of sesame seed in 1950 was around 4,600 tons, or about half the 1949 output. The decrease was due principally to reduced acreage in favor of cotton. Cottonseed production in 1950 was estimated roughly at 11,250 short tons, or an increase of more than 50 percent from 1949. Castor beans are grown on a small scale and used for domestic consumption of castor oil and for export.

There are an estimated 500,000 coconut trees in El Salvador, most of which are concentrated along the Pacific Coast of the central departments. Local growers estimate that production averages 50 nuts per tree and each nut yields about three-fourths a pound of copra. Some trade representatives believe that a significant coconut export business could be developed. At present, most of the production goes into copra which is pressed and used by local vegetable oil mills.

Total production of vegetable oil and shortening has not been reported to USDA. However, export data include 546 tons of both items during the first nine months of 1950, against 476 tons in 1949. Sesame seed exports amounted to 6,870 tons in the first nine months of 1950, or about equal to the total of the previous year.

1951-52 Cotton Outlook In Egypt Is Favorable

Outlook for the 1951-52 cotton crop in Egypt is generally favorable, according to reports to USDA. Planting was completed for the most part in March under ideal climatic and soil conditions.

Preliminary forecasts of planted acreage by private sources range from 2,010,000 acres, somewhat below the 1950-51 harvested acreage of 2,050,000, to as much as 10 percent above the 1950-51 area, or 2,255,000 acres. There is sufficient labor available to cultivate the crop, as well as an adequate supply of fertilizers and irrigation water.

Cooler weather in April brought on insect attacks earlier than usual and caused damage to young plants that necessitated some replanting, particularly in the northern Delta region. The government, however, has undertaken an aggressive dusting campaign against cotton pests, although insecticides are not abundant.

The cotton futures market in Egypt declined sharply in the middle of March from the high levels attained earlier in the year as prospects improved for a greatly increased production of cotton in the U.S. in 1951-52 coincidental with forecasts of a larger production in Egypt during the coming season. In addition, it became more evident at this time that there was more Ashmouni cotton in the current crop than had been estimated earlier.

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U. K. Cotton Consumption Reaches Postwar High

Consumption of raw cotton in United Kingdom spinning mills reached a postwar high during the month of April 1951, when consumption amounted to 174,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), representing an average weekly consumption of about 43,500 bales.

This level was equal to that in 1938, though still below other prewar years. The cumulative total of mill consumption in the nine months, August 1950 through April 1951 (39 weeks), was about 1,560,000 bales, or a little more than two percent above the 1,525,000 bales consumed in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption during the entire 1949-50 year totaled 2,094,000 bales.

In order to maintain adequate supplies of American-type cotton, with staple length between $\frac{7}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the Raw Cotton Commission has found it necessary to obtain cotton from sources other than normal suppliers. Subsequently, some cotton of this type has been purchased from Argentina, Syria, Turkey, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

While it was thought that this cotton could be readily used in place of U.S. cotton, the mills discovered that this was not true. Although these other growths are acceptable as adulterants with American cotton, the quality of the yarn inevitably suffers. However, it is believed that the current level of consumption can be maintained with raw cotton already in the United Kingdom or purchased for delivery in the coming months. Whether the desired increase in

production of cotton goods can be attained remains uncertain until more accurate forecasts of the size of the cotton crops of the U.S. and other countries are available.

Pakistan's Sesame Seed Output Increases

Pakistan's sesame seed production in 1950-51 has been forecast at 38,080 short tons, an increase of 36 percent from the 28,000 tons in 1949-50. Greatest increase in the production of sesame was reported from eastern Pakistan's summer crop.

Except for the North West Frontier Province, there was a general increase in the acreage of this crop throughout Pakistan. The revised final forecast placed the total acreage for 1950-51 at 201,000 compared with 181,000 in the previous year. The increase of 11 percent was attributed to favorable weather and the high prices of oilseeds and oils.

India's Sesame Production Decreases in 1950

India's sesame seed production in 1950 is estimated officially at 471,520 short tons, a decrease of 2.3 percent from the revised 1949 output of 482,720 tons.

Although the area sown to sesame in 1950—5,245,000 acres—was 3.8 percent greater than in 1949, the increased planting, mainly in the states of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, was more than offset by lower production in Hyderabad, Madras and Uttar Pradesh, due largely to untimely and inadequate rains during the growing season.

Georgia Sales Tax Does Not Hit Gins or Oil Mills

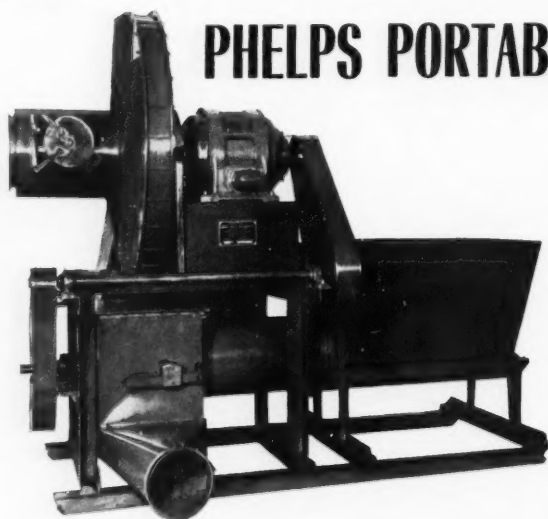
The Georgia sales tax does not apply on transportation of cottonseed from gins to oil mills, whether in trucks owned by the gin or the oil mill, J. E. Moses, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, has notified members of that organization. He quoted information received from Albert Dozier, director, Sales and Use Tax Division, Department of Revenue.

Neither does the tax apply on meal and hulls delivered by oil mill trucks to the purchaser, even though a hauling fee is charged, Mr. Moses said. He pointed out that a recent ruling by the attorney general held that bagging and ties are not subject to the sales tax, and added that it does not apply to press cloth.

Anderson, Clayton Proposes 100 Percent Stock Dividend

Directors of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Texas, gin and oil mill operator, have proposed a 100 percent stock dividend if stockholders approve an increase in authorized common stock from 2,500,000 shares to 5,000,000 at a special stockholders' meeting called for Aug. 15.

The firm now has 1,501,030 shares of common stock outstanding. If the 100 percent dividend is approved, directors plan to make the quarterly rate 50 cents a share, or the equivalent of \$1 on present shares compared with the current rate of 75 cents a quarter.



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USDA Reports Near-Record Plantings, Good Crop Conditions as of July 1

CONTINUED improvement in conditions for crop development in June has resulted in prospects among the most favorable the country has known, USDA declared in its general crop report as of July 1. Farmers were able to plant crops on the largest aggregate acreage since 1933, and yield prospects are reported virtually as good as the best in recent years.

Winter wheat prospects improved, despite adverse harvesting conditions in parts of Oklahoma and Kansas, and spring wheat acreage exceeded planting intentions by nearly a half-million acres. As a result, an all wheat crop of 1,070 million bushels, 16 million more than on June 1, is now in prospect. Larger acreages of corn, hay, soybeans and sorghums than intended earlier are growing under mostly favorable conditions. Of the major crops, only rice and hay are expected to set new production records, but several others will be of near-record size. As a result, aggregate production, based upon current forecasts, may exceed that of any year of record except 1948.

Feed grains, as usual, are the heaviest contributors to the large all-crop volume. These include a corn crop of 3,295 million bushels, exceeded only twice; a larger than average harvest of 1,368 million bushels of oats; a relatively small barley crop of 263 million bushels; and a quantity of sorghum grain likely to be about as large as in 1950. With a relatively large carryover, including large stocks of corn and oats, farm supplies of feed grains per animal unit will be slightly less than in the last three years. Hay supplies will be the largest of record.

Among the food grains will be a virtually average wheat crop, a record acreage and production of rice, slightly more rye than in most recent years, but prospects are for only a small buckwheat crop.

Oilseed production will be up somewhat. The large soybean acreage tends to indicate an outturn of beans nearly as large as the record 1950 crop; cotton acreage is 58 percent larger than last year; flax production, though less than in 1950, may be slightly above average; the peanut acreage is only slightly smaller than in 1950.

Tobacco production close to the record 1946 crop is in prospect. With the potato acreage smallest since 1871, but a yield near the 1950 peak, the outturn is likely to be the smallest in 10 years. A sharp cut in sweetpotato acreage will reduce production to less than two-thirds average. The dry bean crop will be slightly smaller than last year and 10 percent below average. While the dry pea crop will be a fifth larger than in 1950, it will still be only 60 percent of average. About an average crop of sugar beets is expected. Prospects for deciduous fruits are above average, especially for apples, grapes, pears and sour cherries; while larger than in 1950, the peach crop is below average.

The 52 principal crops were planted or growing on nearly 37½ million acres in 1951. This is nearly 14 million acres more than in 1950 and more than in

any other year since 1933. The largest such acreage of record was 37½ million in 1932. Acreage losses totaling 23¼ million acres are now expected, which is more than in any other year since 1937, and mainly due to the heavy abandonment of winter wheat. About 348.2 million acres are thus estimated for harvest in 1951, over seven million more than in 1950. This total was exceeded in only four years—1944, 1947, 1948 and 1949—out of the last 18 years.

Comparing current estimates of planted acreages with intentions for the 17 crops covered by the March prospective planting report, total plantings exceed intentions by nearly 4.4 million acres, or about 1½ percent.

Spring seeding and planting were largely completed by usual dates, but these activities were mostly started later than usual. Spring grains were seeded under mostly favorable conditions in the main areas of the North, but were late in central and southern areas. Heavy winterkill of fall-sown oats and barley in the Southwest severely reduced acreages for harvest. In the South dryness delayed planting and thinned stands of corn and cotton, but these crops improved in June. In the North corn was mostly planted by early June, with soybean planting continuing during the month; both crops have made good progress, but the number of weedy fields was larger than usual. Soil moisture was generally adequate to excessive at the end of June, except in the far Southwest and western Washington and Oregon. Critically dry conditions in the South during May were largely relieved during June. Too much rain in Kansas, Missouri and adjacent areas has flooded some areas, slowed harvest

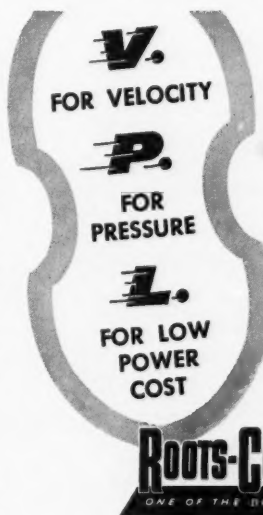
of grains and washed row crops, necessitating much replanting. Irrigation water supplies are ample in northern parts of the West, but taper to very short in New Mexico, Arizona and southern California.

Farm pastures on July 1 were furnishing livestock an unusual abundance of green feed, with conditions averaging 90 percent of normal, the third best for July 1 in 24 years. Generally pastures were in good to excellent condition in the northern and central sections of the country extending from the Atlantic seaboard states westward to the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington. Pasture feed in the southern coastal states from North Carolina to Texas was variable, with considerable areas of very poor feed; The southwestern area, extending from Texas through southern California, reported very poor range and pasture feed on July 1, with severe drought conditions in New Mexico.

• **Flaxseed**—Production of flaxseed, estimated at 37,961,000 bushels for 1951, is three percent smaller than the 39,263,000 bushels harvested in 1950 but slightly larger than the 10-year average of 37,186,000 bushels. The smaller production results from a reduced acreage for harvest, since the indicated yield per acre is a little higher than last year. Flaxseed production has declined each year since 1948, when the record crop of 54,529,000 bushels was harvested.

Of the three principal producing states, Minnesota and South Dakota expect two and 19 percent, respectively, more flaxseed this year than last, while in North Dakota production may be two percent less. These three states are now expected to harvest 91 percent of the total U.S. crop. Mainly because of drought conditions in the fall and winter, Texas is expected to produce only 64,000 bushels or five percent of the 1,266,000 bushels harvested in 1950. The prospective yield for the nation of

(Continued on Page 35)



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Insect Report

(Continued from Page 15)

Bollworms were increasing in Louisiana during the first part of July. Arkansas reported they were still present in most fields, although infestation was usually light. Heaviest infestation was found in southeast Arkansas, where as many as 13 worms and four eggs per 100 terminals were reported in some fields.

Texas had general light infestations of bollworms as of July 17, with some heavy infestations in north central, northeastern and eastern areas. Most of the cotton had matured beyond the stage of being attractive to bollworms.

Bollworms were appearing in some fields in Oklahoma by mid-July. In New

Mexico bollworm infestation was fairly general but light in the Pecos Valley and around Lovington. This pest was also appearing in scattered fields in Arizona.

• **Other Insects** — Yellow-striped armyworm outbreaks were reported in Mississippi, where garden webworms, fall armyworms and stalk borers were also damaging cotton in limited areas. In Arkansas cutworms and webworms were still present in most areas at mid-July, and the red spider was reported to be on the increase.

Aphids were found in 45 of 88 cotton fields examined in 15 Tennessee counties early in July. Thrips, flea beetles, grasshoppers, rapid plant bugs and tarnished plant bugs were also noted in many fields, although damage was

limited. Grasshoppers, fleahoppers and other cotton insects were reported in small numbers in Oklahoma.

Armyworms and webworms, which had been causing serious damage to cotton in some areas in Texas, were reported to have decreased below the damage point in most areas in Texas by July 17. Fleahoppers and aphids were scarce except in a few scattered places. Red spider mites were generally on the decrease.

Aphids had about disappeared in New Mexico early in July, although thrips damage was continuing and lygus infestations were increasing in some areas. Red spider infestations were spotty, although a few fields showed heavy damage. Other cotton insects reported included beet armyworms and fleahoppers.

Injurious insects were low in Arizona, although lygus counts were increasing in some areas. Spider mites and beet armyworms were reported, and thrips were damaging some untreated fields in the Eley area.

The cotton leafworm had not been reported in any state in the U.S. this year.

Spider mites have been the most common cotton pest in the San Joaquin Valley this year. Other mites, thrips, cutworms, lygus bugs and bollworms were also reported in that and other California cotton areas.

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USDA Lends Dr. Markley For Paraguayan Survey

Dr. K. S. Markley of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., has been detailed to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs to make a three-months' survey of the production and processing of oilseed crops in Paraguay, beginning July 18.

According to Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of the laboratory, this is the third such mission for which Dr. Markley's services have been requested by other agencies in recent years. He was loaned to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for a survey of the oilseed situation in Venezuela during 1948, and again in 1950 for a similar study in Guatemala.

Dr. Markley has had experience in research on soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts, rice bran, sesame and other oilseeds at USDA laboratories. He has been head of the Oil and Oilseed Division of the Southern Laboratory since 1939 and, in addition, has supervised the U.S. Tung Oil Laboratory in Bogalusa, La., since 1949. He is the author or co-author of at least 75 articles and two books, and has edited several other books, mostly on oilseeds. Dr. Markley's outstanding contributions to information on the chemistry and technology of fats, oils and oilseeds won for him the USDA's superior service award in 1950.

The survey of oilseed crops in Paraguay, which Dr. Markley is making for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, is part of the Point IV program of supplying technical aid to assist foreign countries in the development of their resources. Dr. Markley will investigate the production and handling of cottonseed, tung nuts and other oilseeds, particularly palm nuts. He will be especially concerned with possibilities for improving the palm nut cracking operations in the country's oil mills.

Stewart & Stevenson Opens Brownsville Branch

A new Brownsville branch has been opened recently by Stewart & Stevenson Services. Stewart & Stevenson, said to be the nation's largest distributor of GM diesel engines, serves Texas industries with power equipment. Other branches are located in Houston, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Lubbock, McAllen and Wichita Falls.

Valley Celebrates First Cotton Day July 6

A crowd estimated at 3,000 persons, including visitors from Mexico and Turkey, took part in the Rio Grande Valley's first annual Cotton Day activities which centered at the Texas A. & M. Experiment Sub-station at Weslaco July 6.

Some 2,000 growers and other interested persons took guided tours of the station's cotton research test plots during the morning. Others augmented the crowd at a noon barbecue served by Valley cotton oil mills at a huge Texsun Citrus Exchange warehouse which has been converted from the handling of fruit to compressing and storage of cotton.

During the experiment station tours the visitors were formed into groups led by USDA and Texas A. & M. authorities who discussed the cotton variety tests, cotton irrigation studies, irrigation levels and cotton spacing, irrigation levels and cotton varieties, crop rotation with cotton, soil improvement and cotton fertilizers, cotton defoliation, insect control and cotton dis-

ease studies being carried on there.

Educational exhibits on seed treatment, insect and disease control and soil conservation and management were displayed at the warehouse, where manufacturers of defoliant and farming and harvesting machinery also had their wares on exhibit.

An open house at the experiment station, located between Weslaco and Mercedes, concluded the program.

Injured in Gin Accident

Bob Thomas, Pharr, Texas, was hospitalized at McAllen, Texas, July 12 for treatment of injuries received when his arm was caught in a sterilizer in the Farmer's Cooperative Gin at Pharr. The arm was slashed to the bone.

Crop Report

(Continued from Page 33)

10.3 bushels per acre is 0.2 bushel above the 1950 yield and 0.9 bushel above average.

Farmers planted 3,878,000 acres of flaxseed this year, five percent less than was planted in 1950 and seven percent under the 10-year average of 4,158,000 acres. The acreage actually planted turned out to be one percent smaller than that indicated by farmers' March 1 intentions reports. In North Dakota dry topsoil during the last half of May interrupted seeding operations, but with good rains about June 1 seeding was resumed and continued until the middle of the month. Growth stage and development of the crop is quite varied between fields in South Dakota, where some acreage was replanted because of insect damage and where excessive rain

around the first of June caused some delay in seeding operations. In Minnesota, favorable conditions permitted earlier seeding than last year and the crop is making good progress.

The reduction in acreage this year compared with last year occurred mainly in the south central and western states. In the north central states, where 96 percent of the 1951 acreage is being grown, acreage is about the same as last year, with increased acreages in North and South Dakota offsetting decreases in Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas. The largest reduction in acreage took place in Texas where only 47,000 acres were planted compared with 223,000 acres a year ago. Extremely dry weather during the fall and early winter months, when Texas flax is planted, prevented farmers from planting more than about a fifth of the 1950 acreage. About two-thirds of the 1951 acreage has been abandoned, mostly because of the continued drought during the past winter and early spring, leaving 16,000 acres for harvest, or only eight percent of that harvested last year. The Montana acreage is down 28 percent from last year largely because of a late wet spring.

Abandonment for the nation as a whole is larger than last year, mainly because of the heavy losses in Texas. Present conditions indicate that about 4.7 percent of the seeded acreage will not be harvested, compared with 4.2 percent in 1950 and the average abandonment of 5.9 percent. The 1951 acreage for harvest is estimated at 3,696,000 acres, five percent below 1950 and six percent below average.

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Oregon this year is reported by mills at 3,300 acres. This compares with 1,000 acres planted in 1950 and the 10-year average of 9,160 acres. The 1951 growing season was relatively dry and it is estimated that fiber on around 300 acres will not attain sufficient length for harvest. This leaves 3,000 acres for harvest in the 1951 season compared with 800 acres in 1950.

• **Cotton**—Acreage of cotton in cultivation on July is estimated at 29,510,000 acres. This is 58 percent more than the 18,613,000 acres in cultivation on July 1, 1950, and 33 percent more than the 10-year average of 22,163,000 acres. With the exception of 1936 and 1937, the 1951 acreage is the largest since 1933. The 1949 acreage was 27,719,000 acres.

To attain increased production in 1951, acreage allotments were removed this year and a minimum acreage guide of 28,536,000 acres was announced. Acreage in cultivation on July 1 this year is about one million acres above the guide. Acreage is below the state guides in most central and eastern Cotton Belt states, but above in western areas.

The 1951 acreages in California and Arizona are 39 and 40 percent, respectively, higher than the previous records of 1949. The New Mexico acreage is also at a record high level. In these three states, considerable cotton is being grown on land formerly used for other purposes, and some new land has also been brought under cultivation. Additional wells have been drilled for pump irrigation. While progress of the crop in these states has been generally satisfactory, stands are only fair and considerable cotton is later than usual.

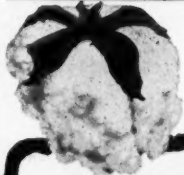
In Texas, the 1951 acreage is the largest since 1933. While drought conditions delayed planting in the Lower Valley, Coastal Bend areas and the High Plains, most farmers were able to plant their full intended increase in acreage. Sharpest increases are reported in the High Plains area, where considerable cotton was planted on abandoned grain land, and in the Lower Valley. In most areas of the state the crop is making good progress. In Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri, dry soils delayed germination but rainfall during most of June was excessive, and grassy fields developed. In the eastern part of the Cotton Belt dry weather during May and early June interfered seriously with germination. This situation was especially serious in Tennessee, the northern parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and the Piedmont areas of the Carolinas. The drought was broken before the middle of June, however, and fair stands were obtained in most areas.

The number of boll weevils emerging this spring was generally less than last season. However, infestation in late June was increasing rapidly in many areas.

• **Soybeans**—The acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 14.5 million acres. This is less than two percent below last year's record acreage but 18 percent above the 1940-49 average. Current indications are about five percent higher than growers' intentions as expressed on March 1. The increase over intentions was largely on land that could not be planted to other spring crops, especially oats, due to unfavorable weather conditions. Soybeans can be planted later than most spring crops and still mature before


freezing weather. In a few localities, soybeans were still being planted during the first week in July.

The crop is off to an excellent start in the heavy producing north central area. Most acreage was planted near the optimum seeding time and is up to good stands. Acreage in the north central states is down about four percent from last year due mainly to the shift back to corn. Sharpest decreases of the major producing states are in Iowa, with a drop of 18 percent from last year, and Illinois, with a reduction of 11 per-



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cent. Substantial increases over last year, and previous intentions, in Missouri and Kansas partially resulted from acreages going into soybeans that were diverted from other crops because of weather conditions. The 1951 planted acreage in Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota is expected to be about the same as last year.

In the south Atlantic states, the acreage is slightly above a year ago. Increases in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia more than offset slight decreases in the other states of the area. In Florida, estimated for the first time this year, commercial soybean acreage is becoming increasingly important. The south central states expect an increase of about 11 percent over last year in the acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes. A part of this increase came because of the spring drought, which prevented some land from being planted to other crops. In some fields, cotton did not come up to a stand and the land was replanted to soybeans. This was especially true in the Delta area of Mississippi and Arkansas. Stands of soybeans are spotted in this area and the condition of the crop varies widely.

Growers intentions as of July 1 point to 13.1 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans. If such a harvest materializes, it would be only slightly below last year's record acreage and would be more than 40 percent above the 10-year average.

First forecast of 1951 soybean production will be released Aug. 10.

• **Peanuts**—The 1951 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, including that for picking and threshing and for hogging, is estimated at 2,694,000 acres. This is two percent less than the 2,748,000 acres planted alone for all purposes last year, 27 percent below the 10-year average but about three percent more than the acreage intended in March. Reductions in plantings below last year are three percent in the Southeast area and two percent in the southwest area, while a two percent increase is indicated for the Virginia-Carolina area.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, peanuts were planted under favorable conditions and stands are generally good. The crop is reported to be making satisfactory growth under favorable conditions. In the Southeast dry, cool weather prolonged plantings but good stands are generally reported. With timely rains, the crop made good progress during June. Weather has been favorable for cultivation and fields are clean. In the Southwest planting is nearing completion, under favorable conditions, although some replanting was necessary due to heavy rains. Generally, good stands are being obtained and the crop is reported to be making good progress.

Estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1951 production will be published in the August USDA crop report. However, if the usual relationship between acreage planted alone for all purposes and that picked and threshed prevails, about 2,239,000 acres would be picked and threshed this year. If this acreage materializes, and yields comparable with the 1948-50 average with some allowance for trend are realized, about 1.9 billion pounds of peanuts would be picked and threshed in 1951. Under present legislation permitting growers to harvest acreage in excess of allotments, provided

peanuts from such acreage are sold for oil, it is possible that more than the usual proportion of the alone acreage will be picked and threshed this year.

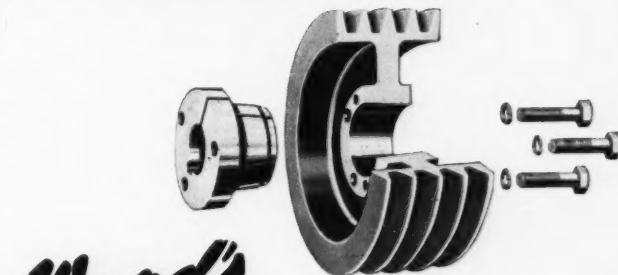
• **Tung Nuts**—The 1951 production of tung nuts is forecast at 59,400 tons, 68 percent above the 1950 revised production of 35,300 tons but 32 percent below the 1949 production of 87,900 tons. Freezes in late November and mid-March reduced the 1951 crop.

Prospects for tung nuts are excellent in Florida except in groves located in the extreme western part of the state. A few trees in this area were killed by the November freeze but for the most part no serious tree losses were reported. In Alabama the hard freeze in

November reduced the 1951 crop. Some trees were completely killed but greatest damage was to fruit buds. Some further frost damage occurred in early April during blooming time. The Mississippi crop will be short, though about double the small 1950 crop. The crop was damaged by the March 1951 cold spell. In southwest Mississippi the 1951 crop will be about the same size as the small crop of a year ago. The loss was less severe east of the Pearl River and in this area the crop will be fair. The Louisiana crop will be very short. The forecast for 1951 is about 40 percent of the 1950 crop and about 10 percent of the 1949 crop. Cold weather in March practically wiped out the 1951 tung nut crop in this state.

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| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
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REAL BARGAINS—125 h.p. 3 cyl. semi-diesel engine with stub shaft on foundation, near Waco. Operating nicely when last used. \$750.00 as it stands.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

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FOR SALE—One (used) 8-cylinder Le Roi cotton gin engine with complete overhaul . . . guaranteed to be in first class serviceable condition. Serial No. 169784. One (used) 12-cylinder Le Roi cotton gin engine with complete overhaul . . . guaranteed to be in first class serviceable condition. Serial No. 210791.—Farmers Supply Author-ized Le Roi Dealer, Lawrence Lusk Sales & Service, Telephone 4617, P. O. Box 1538, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two M 12 H International cotton pickers. Used very little.—Write McMillan Gin Co., Rt. 5, Batesville, Miss.

AVAILABLE for immediate delivery from Dallas stock, three Sepco seed conveyors, available with or without gasoline or electric motor.—Dillon Scale & Equipment Co., 2907 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 34 foot platform scale, 40,000 pounds capacity, registering beam. Fairbanks, complete with good flooring and cover. Price \$1500.00.—Oklahoma Gin Co., Spiro, Okla.

New Mexico Ginners Hold Area Training Programs

Training programs for New Mexico gin employees were held in five areas this week, beginning with a meeting at El Paso, Texas, July 16. The other training sessions were held at Pecos July 17, Artesia July 18, Lovington July 19 and State College July 20. The meetings were sponsored by the New Mexico Extension Service and the New Mexico Cotton Ginners Association.

Taking part in discussions were W. E. Chapman, cotton technologist, U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N. M., who talked on "What the Ginner Should Know About Cotton Quality"; Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA extension ginning specialist, Dallas, Texas, "Fundamentals of Ginning"; V. L. Stedronsky, engineer in charge, U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, "Good Ginning Practices"; and W. H. Fortenberry, in charge, fiber technology, U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, "Effects of Ginning Processes on Cotton Quality."

Fire Bomb Doesn't Burn This Cottonseed Product

A cottonseed oil by-product which has been thrown away for 50 years is believed to be one material which can take a thermite bomb's 5,000 degree heat without fazing, experimenters at Jacksonville, Fla., have announced.

A black gummy substance derived in the processing of cottonseed oil, the material was unused until a quarter century ago, when a paint manufacturer developed a refining process which used the material as a rust killing paint base. However, most of it still was discarded.

Joe Dabney, head of a Jacksonville company, recently has combined the cottonseed oil by-product with aluminum foil and marble pellets for roofing material which, he said, was only scorched by a thermite bomb laid on it

in fire bomb tests at the naval air station there. He expects to test it further to see if the material can be used for runways to withstand the heat of jet plane exhausts.

More Texas Ginners Hold District Meetings

Texas ginners continued to hold their district meetings throughout July, and more of them have been scheduled for August, Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, has announced.

On July 16 ginners in Districts 1 and 2 met at the Roof Garden of the Washington Hotel in Greenville at 10 a.m. Local oil mills were hosts at a buffet luncheon at 12:30 p.m. Hugh Cameron, Greenville Cotton Oil Co., was in charge of arrangements.

The District 6 meeting was held at Stanton Brown's summer lodge near Waco at 10 a.m. July 18, with a barbecue lunch served through the courtesy of local oil mills and compresses.

Austin oil mills provided a barbecue for the District 9 meeting at Zilker Park, Austin, which began at 10 a.m. July 19. George Quinn, South Texas Cotton Oil Co., was in charge of the meeting.

Paul Lemm, Brenham Cotton Oil Co., was in charge of arrangements for the District 7 meeting scheduled in the American Legion Hall at Brenham at 10 a.m. July 21. A chicken barbecue was planned through the courtesy of local oil mills and gin supply houses.

District 3 ginners will meet at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth at 10 a.m. July 23. A steak dinner will be served at 12:30 p.m.

Ginners in Districts 21 and 22 will meet at the Windsor Hotel, Abilene, at 10 a.m. July 25. Boyce House, newspaperman and writer, will be the luncheon speaker.

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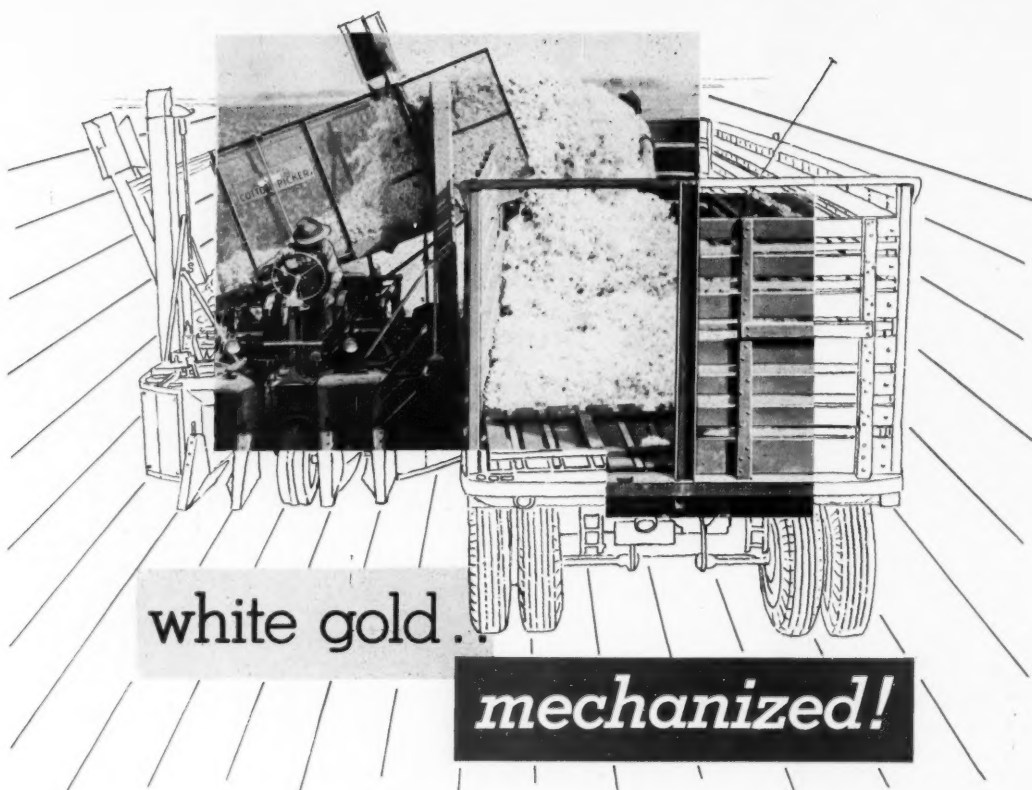
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approximately ten percent of which is spent each year for new equipment, replacements, and repairs.

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USDA Defines Flaxseed Screenings Under DFO

In response to inquiries concerning importation of flaxseed screenings under Defense Food Order No. 3, USDA has announced that licenses for importation will be granted for screenings having not more than two percent whole and not more than 15 percent whole and broken flaxseed kernels.

This interpretation of the order as it applies to flaxseed screenings is a continuation of the policy followed under Agricultural-Import Order No. 63. Screenings permitted to be imported by this interpretation are used primarily for stock feed purposes.

Tips on Preventing Bee Losses From Pesticides

Dusting cotton may cause heavy bee losses. Calcium arsenate appears to be the most dangerous insecticide in this respect because field bees may carry it to the hive where it is fed to the developing brood. The organic insecticides employed for cotton insect control do not reach the brood as does calcium arsenate. Toxaphene appears to be less hazardous to use where bees are working flowers than benzene hexachloride or DDT. Chlordane appears to be more toxic than DDT or benzene hexachloride to bees. No information has been obtained about the effect of aldrin and dieldrin on bees.

To hold bee losses to a minimum, the following suggestions are made:

1. Unnecessary dusting or spraying should be avoided by careful scouting and timing.

2. Cotton growers should notify beekeepers before dusting or spraying so that bees can be moved. Beekeepers should contact cotton growers before the cotton insect control season begins and request their cooperation. County agents may serve as clearing houses for such notifications. County agents and cotton growers should be given the exact location of apiaries.

3. Beekeepers should be kept informed of cotton insect infestations and recommendations for their control. This will enable them to locate bee yards in the safest available places and to know where and when insecticide applications are to be made.

4. Dusting or spraying should be done under good atmospheric conditions and care exercised to avoid drift, particularly into bee yards.

5. Other things being equal, the insecticide should be used that will be the least toxic to bees.

6. Cultural control measures should be used to reduce the necessity of insecticidal control. If better understanding and cooperation can be developed between beekeepers and cotton farmers, bee losses can be reduced.—New Mexico Extension Service Cotton Letter.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- July 26-27-28 — Annual Cotton Research Congress, Memorial Student Center, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman.

- Aug. 16—National Soybean Processors Association annual meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill. R. G. Houghton, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill., president.

- Sept. 6-7-8—American Soybean Association annual convention, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

- November 8-9—Fifth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Chickasha, Okla. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.

- March 24-25, 1952—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.

- March 30, 1952—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

- March 31, April 1-2, 1952 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stille, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, President Gin Machinery & Supply Assn., Inc., P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.

- May 19-20-21, 1952—National Cottonseed Products Association's annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

- June 3-4-5, 1952—Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

- June 8-9-10-11, 1952—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention, The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 603 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.

John W. Mann, Jr., Marries

John Westwood Mann, Jr., Forrest City, Ark., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mann, Marianna, Ark., and Martha Jane McCollum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Newton McCollum, were married at the First Methodist Church in Forrest City July 7. John W. Mann, Sr., is a ginners and planter at Marianna, and was president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association in 1949-50.

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Argentina Has Small 1950-51 Cotton Crop

The 1950-51 cotton crop in Argentina, with the harvest nearing completion, is unofficially estimated at about 400,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), or little more than 60 percent of the 1949-50 production of 643,000 bales. It is the smallest Argentine cotton crop since the 1946-47 season.

Acreage planted to cotton during the current season totaled 1,250,000 acres (about 1,200,000 harvested) compared with 1,141,000 acres harvested in 1949-50. Considerable replanting was necessary for the 1950-51 crop, which caused much of the cotton to germinate almost

20 days later than normal. An exceptionally cool and moist growing period prevented proper growth and bolting of the plants. In addition, insect damage was greater than usual, attributable to the damp weather and a shortage of insecticides. Yields consequently decreased to about 160 pounds of lint per acre, considerably below the most recent five-year average (1945-46 through 1949-50) of 211 pounds.

Trade sources estimated the mill consumption in 1950 at 435,000 bales, with the rate thus far in 1951 reported about 460,000 bales annually. The current crop apparently is about 60,000 bales below probable domestic consumption. This deficit will be counter-balanced in part by approximately 25,000 bales of old-

crop cotton still in possession of dealers at the beginning of the season. Also, mill stocks are reported to be large enough to permit considerable reduction in order to maintain the current high rate of mill consumption. In addition to the usual small quantity of long-staple cotton imported, it may be necessary to import some Brazilian or Paraguayan cotton to assure an adequate supply for Argentine mills.

Exports of cotton during the first three months of 1951 were exceptionally large, totaling almost 120,000 bales. The countries receiving the largest portion of this cotton were Italy and the United Kingdom, with substantial quantities going to Spain, the Netherlands and Japan. Shipments continued at a high rate in April, amounting to almost 40,000 bales, giving a total of about 160,000 bales in the first four months of 1951, compared with exports of 161,000 bales throughout 1950. These large exports, combined with the prospects of a small crop, led the government to suspend all cotton exports indefinitely on May 10. With the acute domestic supply situation, it is expected that very little cotton will be released for export until the size of the 1951-52 crop can be determined.

Cotton prices reached a record high in late April, stimulated by prospects of a small crop, large mill consumption and active foreign demand. The ban on further exports on May 10 caused prices to decline somewhat. For example, Type B cotton on the Buenos Aires Exchange fell from a peak equivalent of 80 U.S. cents a pound in April to less than 73 cents in May and June.

Anderson Announces Exsolex Installation in California

A new Exsolex oil mill has been installed by the Glidden Co. at their Buena Park, Calif., plant for operation on flaxseed, soybeans and other oleaginous materials, according to an announcement by the V. D. Anderson Co.

The plant began operation around the middle of May and is of the type designed to extract several oleaginous materials. Exsolex equipment, perfected and patented by the V. D. Anderson Company a short time ago, is an integral process combining Pre-Expellers and solvent extraction and, according to the manufacturers, has proved unusually efficient in the extraction of high oil-bearing oleaginous materials like cottonseed and flaxseed.

New Publication:

BAUER BULLETIN DESCRIBES PROCESS MACHINERY

The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio, has issued an eight-page bulletin, No. 52, which illustrates and describes the Bauer diversified line of attrition mills, pulp refiners, hammer mills, crushers, breakers, magnetic separators, specific gravity separators, cleaners, defibrators, exhausters, vegetable oil machinery, nut processing machinery, laboratory mills, beaters and classifiers.

The bulletin explains facilities in the company's laboratories for making test runs on commercial-size machines. Its purpose is to give general information looking toward the furnishing of specific data upon request. Copies may be obtained from The Bauer Bros. Co., 1701 Sheridan Ave., Springfield, Ohio.



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Iranian Locust Mission Reported Successful

Point Four program assistance rushed to Iran in April in response to an urgent request from the Iranian Government to help control a plague of locusts threatening food crops, has met with good success both in saving some 53,000 acres of crops and in strengthening friendship between Iran and the U.S., according to a report received by USDA from W. B. Mabec, its representative in Iran.

Mr. Mabec, an expert in the control of grasshoppers in the U.S., went to Iran early in April as technical adviser of the locust-control mission. The emergency aid was extended to Iran as a project of the Point Four program of technical cooperation, administered by the Department of State.

The aid included the services of eight small airplanes equipped with spraying apparatus, nine pilots, one mechanic, and the technical adviser. Over 10 tons of a new insecticide, aldrin, were flown to Iran. The group sprayed locust-bed concentrations totaling some 53,000 acres, requiring 661 flying hours and 625 spraying trips. The powerful insecticide was greatly diluted by adding a gallon of diesel oil to each two ounces of aldrin; the mixture was sprayed from the air at the rate of about one gallon per acre. The spraying operations continued from late April throughout May.

"From the numbers of acres treated per plane or per dollar, it has set no record," Mr. Mabec reported. "However, some 53,715 acres of crops have been saved in 13 different localities. The kill was 100 percent at the end of four days. We had the opportunity of spraying two adult migrating swarms that had settled for the night, with amazing results. They didn't travel much farther!"

"Some 6,630 acres of date palms in eight different villages were saved from locusts. Beneath these palms were a like number of acres of irrigated tobacco, sugar beets, and truck crops. The very life blood of these villages, these high value crops could have been saved by no other means than air spraying. The balance of our spraying has been mainly on wheat and barley, the mainstay of Iran."

"Our spraying has killed *Shistocerca gregaria*, *Caleptamus italicus*, and many other grasshoppers. It killed the large wasps that are such a pest in the local butcher shops. It killed the 'sen' (a pentatomid—a type of plant insect) in the wheat. It killed the aphids and crickets in the poppy fields."

"We have been praised by landowner, peasant, and tribesman alike, many riding great distances to tell us of the kill, others to request the planes in their own areas."

"The writer has never received such unquestioned, enthusiastic support as has been received here. It is the most difficult assignment the writer has ever had, but the by-products of good will and friendships that have developed are most gratifying."

• Twenty-five percent of the land owners in Texas hold less than two percent of the land; on the other hand, 20 percent of the owners hold 80 percent of the land. These are findings from a recent study, "Ownership of Farm Land in the Southwest."

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Pink Bollworm Area Is Extended in Texas

Thirty-seven counties from New Mexico to the Gulf have been added to the area, formerly including only the Lower Rio Grande Valley, which has been designated as heavily infested with pink bollworms by Texas Agriculture Commissioner John White.

At the time the pink bollworm quarantine area was extended early this month, Commissioner White also announced a change in pink bollworm regulations to ease movement of cottonseed originating in the heavily infested area. Cottonseed may now move freely among counties in the heavily infested area after the first heat treatment. Previously, two heat treatments, for which the producer had to pay, were required before seed could be moved across a county line. Seed can also be moved from the heavily infested area to other parts of Texas after the first heat treatment if it is going to mills which have approved equipment for the second heat treatment.

Additional counties in the heavily infested area are: Aransas, Bee, Brewster, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Culberson, Dimmitt, Duval, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, Zavalla.

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Soybean Processors Will Meet in Chicago Aug. 16

The one-day annual meeting of the National Soybean Processors Association will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 16, President R. G. Houghtlin has announced.

The meeting will be opened at 10:15 a.m., with a luncheon in the Marine Room of the headquarters hotel at 12:30 p.m. A social hour will be held in the West Lounge at 5 p.m. and the annual banquet will be served at 6:45 p.m. in the Ballroom. Banquet speaker will be Edward R. McFaul, humorist.

Directors of the association will meet for breakfast at 9 a.m. on the next day, Aug. 17.

New Publication:

HERCULES PUBLISHES REPORT ON TOXAPHENE

A new 24-page illustrated book on toxaphene agricultural insecticides has been published by Hercules Powder Co., manufacturers of the chemical base for toxaphene formulations. Included in the book are sections on economically important insect pests, a brief history of the development of toxaphene, and a list of common and scientific names of the insects mentioned. This is the most comprehensive book on toxaphene yet published.

State and federal recommendations are given for the control of cotton insects, livestock pests, alfalfa insects, cutworms and armyworms, grasshoppers, peanut insects and a variety of other insect pests controlled by toxaphene.

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Bemis Announces Several Managerial Changes

Several managerial changes in various plants throughout the country have been announced by Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo.

P. J. Hewitt has been promoted from sales manager to assistant manager of the Peoria, Ill., multiwall plant and W. F. Mulvaney has succeeded Mr. Hewitt as sales manager. Mr. Hewitt joined Bemis in 1916 at St. Louis, was appointed manager of the specialty bag department there in 1926 and transferred to Peoria as sales manager in 1943. Mr. Mulvaney joined the company as sales representative at Peoria in 1939 and was appointed assistant sales manager in 1950.

H. O. Parrent has been transferred from the Bemis sales office at Phoenix, Ariz., where he was in charge, to the Los Angeles, Calif., office as sales manager. He joined Bemis at Kansas City in 1926, selling in the Oklahoma City and St. Louis territories until 1946, when he was transferred to Phoenix. L. P. Sempek has been transferred from Los Angeles to Phoenix as Mr. Parrent's successor there.

S. T. Newton, who formerly covered parts of Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama as a salesman, has been named sales manager at the Bemis plant in Memphis, Tenn.

Final Egyptian Estimate Of Cotton Production

The final official estimate of the 1950-51 production of cotton in Egypt released early in June reported a crop of 1,754,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), or slightly higher than the 1,730,000 bales given in the second estimate. The 1949-50 crop was estimated at 1,796,000 bales.

Of the 1950-51 production, about 45 percent, or 781,000 bales, was long staple Zagora and Ashmouni-type cotton, while 34 percent consisted of extra long staple Karnak and Menoufi, 19 percent medium long staple Giza 30, and the remaining two percent was made up of Scarto (ungraded cotton). The acreage estimate remained the same at 2,050,000 acres.

USDA Sends Agricultural Engineer to Brazil

Appointment of Talmage E. Duncan, agricultural engineer, to a Point Four technical cooperation post in Brazil has been announced by USDA. Mr. Duncan will serve as an advisor and as a trainer of instructors in farm mechanics and mechanized farming at the national Training Center for Rural Engineering located at Fazenda Ipanema, State of Sao Paulo.

Brazil Removes Export Ban

The Brazilian government has removed all export restrictions on cotton except that destined for soft currency countries with which Brazil's trade balances are already unfavorable. The temporary ban on exports was announced on April 4 to allow the government to investigate the supply situation, but the date on which these restrictions were lifted is not available.

USDA Announces Export Allocation for Linters

An export allocation of 150,000 bales of all types of raw cotton linters or equivalent cotton pulp was announced recently by USDA. The allocation is for linters to be exported between Aug. 1 and Jan. 31, 1952.

Principal quotas for the six-month period include France and Japan, 20,000 bales each; United Kingdom, 17,300; Italy, 11,200; and Belgium, 5,000.

Upland Cotton Production In New Mexico

A total of 170,000 acres of cotton were harvested in 1950 in New Mexico, in comparison to 309,000 acres in 1949. This 45 percent reduction in acreage was partially offset by an increase in per acre yields from 428 pounds in 1949 to 526 pounds in 1950.

This increased per acre production meant additional returns of \$54.73 per acre to New Mexico cotton farmers.

• One hour of factory labor today, according to USDA, buys 3/10 of a pound more steak and one pound more bacon than it did in 1924.

Branyon Replaces Forehand With Georgia Service

Donald L. Branyon, Sr., has been named associate agronomist in cotton improvement work with the Georgia Extension Service, Walter S. Brown, associate extension director, has announced.

Mr. Branyon, who has been a Georgia county agent for many years, replaces James L. Forehand, who has been called to active duty in the armed forces. He will work with E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist.

Farm Income Estimates Up For Jan. - May Period

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings to June 1 this year are estimated at 10.9 billion dollars, 19 percent above the first five months of last year. Marketings were a little lower, but higher prices than a year earlier more than made up the difference in cash receipts.

Prices of farm products were up 29 percent, while prices farmers paid for production items were up 13 percent for the five-month period as compared with a year ago. Receipts from crops were about the same as a year ago with prices averaging higher.

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Wesson Oil

Preferred for America's Salads.
... More popular every day
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Pure vegetable shortening ...
Emulsorized for quick-method
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All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
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Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

Laugh IT OFF

A beginner at golf, when asked how he came out on the first day on the links, replied that he made it in eighty.

"Eighty," ejaculated his friend; "that's really remarkable. Most old-timers would envy you with that score. You'll surely be an enthusiast from now on."

"Yes," said the novice condescendingly. "I'm going back tomorrow to try the second hole."

Major: "You were absent from the parade. Any explanation?"

Private: "Yes, sir, a mule kicked the sergeant in the head and I had to fix it."

Major: "Fix what?"

Private: "The mule's leg, sir."

"Which would you rather give up—wine or women?"

"It depends on the vintage."

Two small-townners were sitting on the front porch of a general store when a city slicker drove up in a flashy convertible. "Hey, you," yelled the driver, "how long has this town been dead?"

"Can't be long," drawled one of the natives, "You're the first buzzard we've seen!"

Girl: "I've heard a man's arm is just equal to the circumference of a girl's waist."

Boy: "I'll go get a string and we'll see."

Old Lady: "My word! Doesn't that little Jones boy swear terribly?"

Little Joe: "Yes'm, he sure does. He knows the words all right but he don't put no expression in 'em."

Seaman: "Shall I leave the dim lights on?"

Wave: "No. Turn the dim things off."

They were most anxious not to be recognized as newlyweds so before they went in to the hotel to register, they shook off the last of the rice and the bride took off her corsage.

Then sure that no one would know they had been married just that morning, the groom said casually to the desk clerk:

"I'd like a double bed with a room, please."

The city youngster was roaming around in the country when he found a pile of empty condensed milk cans.

"Hey, guys," he called excitedly, "come here quick. I've found a cow's nest."

"Sorry, old man, that my hen got loose and scratched up your garden."

"That's all right, my dog ate your hen."

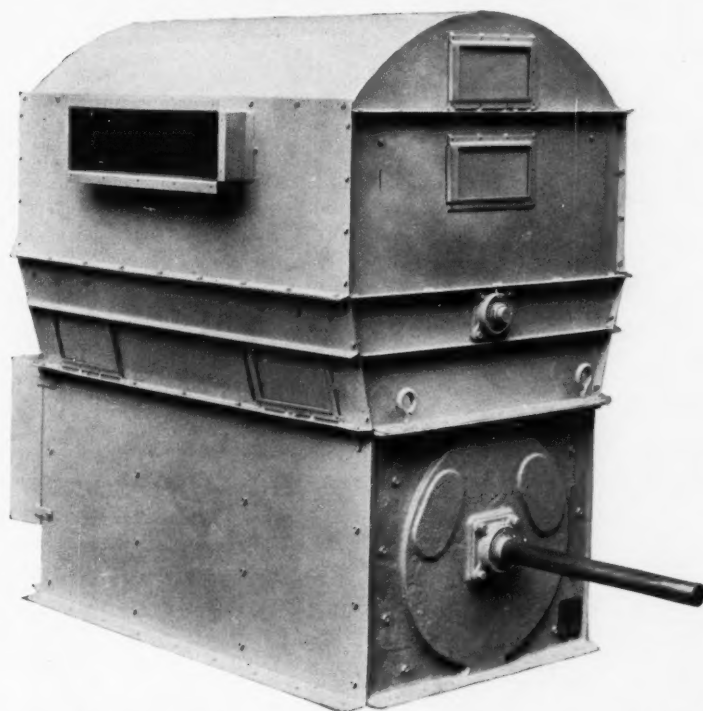
"Fine. I just ran over your dog."

The ancient Persian wrote: "In the beginning, Allah took a ruby and an atom bomb, a bit of myrrh and a bit of ipecac, a nylon stocking and a year in business college, and lo, he had created a stenographer."

A pedestrian is a car owner who found a parking space.

A Separator Made to Perform Under All Conditions

Trouble Free



Why have this trouble spot in your plant again this season

Now 3 years of field proven operation over pressure drying systems and on all kinds of cotton. Owners report increased suction and perfect operating performance.

Made 50" and 72" wide. Can easily be installed in any gin plant.

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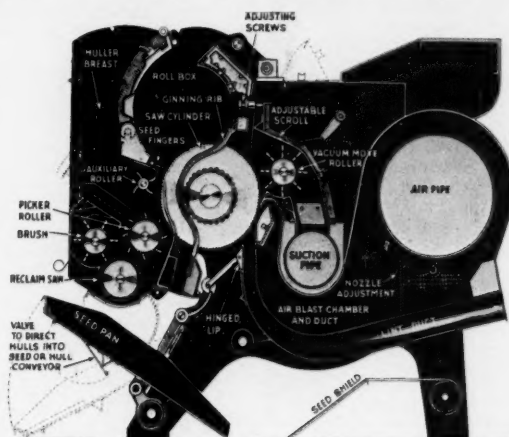
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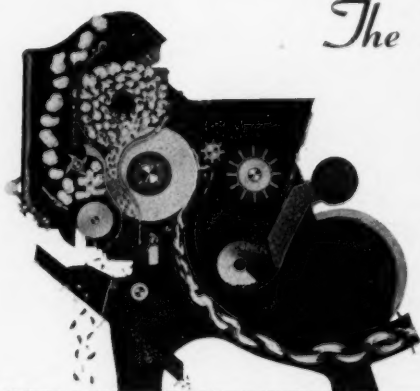
Greater Capacity,
Smoother Sample



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MANUFACTURERS

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The New

MURRAY

90 Saw Gins

This NEW 90-SAW GIN incorporates the use of a Grid or Stripper Bar located just above Nozzle, with a revolving rubber flight Roller to keep Grid Bar and top of Nozzle clean of trash accumulation, and a second rubber flight Roller located to the rear of first Roller mentioned, with edges of the two Rollers forming live or self-cleaning surfaces.

This combination of Grid Bar and Mote Suction device REMOVES and KEEPS OUT of LINT STREAM a MUCH GREATER volume of motes and trash which definitely improves the sample.

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